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Established 1887

60 in Ethiopia Are Executed By the Regime

ADDIS ABABA, Nov. 24 (Reuters).—Ethiopia's military rulers announced today that 60 former government ministers, officials and army officers had been summarily executed. Radio bulletins read the mass executions this morning in an announcement by the new Supreme Military Council, which has ruled the country since the Emperor Haile Selassie was deposed in a military coup in September.

Charged With Murder U.K. Blasts

A Denies Guilt; 11 Men Are Assailed

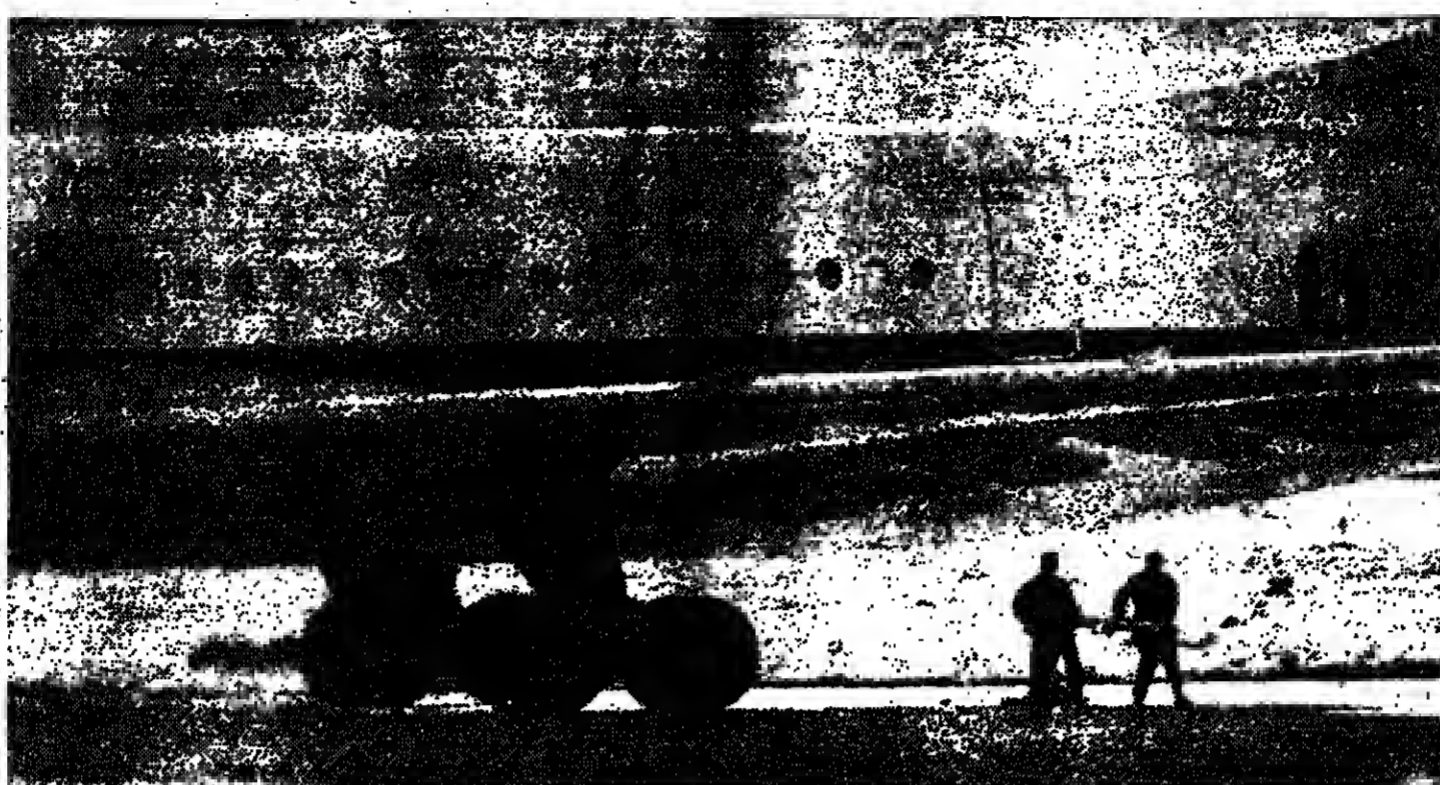
BRISTOL, England, Nov. 24 (UPI).—The police today charged six men, all natives of Ireland living here, with their involvement in the bombing of a bus in Thursday's bomb blasts. The men were charged with the murder of a woman, a 17-year-old girl, one of 19 who died in the explosion at the bus stop in the town. A total of 34 persons were injured in the blast.

The men were named as Hugh O'Connell, 44; Patrick Joseph O'Connell, 30; Robert Garrard Hunter, 30; Noel Richard McKelvey, 31; William Power, 29; and John O'Connell, 30.

All the men except Mr. O'Connell were arrested at the bus stop in the town. They were charged with the murder of a woman, a 17-year-old girl, one of 19 who died in the explosion at the bus stop in the town. A total of 34 persons were injured in the blast.

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AT TUNIS AIRPORT—Stretcher bearers remove the body of a hostage thrown from the hijacked British plane.

Hijackers Free All but 3, Seek Refuge

TUNIS, Nov. 24 (UPI).—Four Palestinian hijackers who won the release of seven guerrillas by Egypt and the Netherlands after 50 hours of negotiations have threatened to blow up their hijacked British jetliner tonight unless they are allowed to go free, a government spokesman said.



VICTORY SIGNAL—One of the Palestinian convicts flown from the Netherlands flashes a "V" on alighting at Tunis.

Egypt, PLO Assail Hijacking; Arab Conference Is Sought

CAIRO, Nov. 24 (UPI).—Egypt called today for a high-level conference of Arab states to draw up "democratic" laws between acts of legitimate resistance and criminal acts that only serve the enemy's objectives.

The call was made by two parliamentarians, a subcommittee of the Egyptian parliament, to discuss the hijacking of a British airliner to Tunis and its "consequences on the Arab cause."

only three crew members as hostages. So far, the hijackers have not found any country that is willing to give them refuge.

The gunmen set one deadline for the threatened destruction of the plane, then put back the deadline at the demand of Tunisian Interior Minister Tahar Belkhouja, PLO representative Aban Iyad and the British Foreign Min-

istry's Middle East department head, James Craig, officials said. The spokesman said the gunmen demand that they not be handed over to the PLO, which has denounced them as renegades and hirelings.

Passenger Is Killed The three crew members held as hostages are urging the Tunisian government to comply with the hijackers' request, the spokesman said. The gunmen yesterday killed a passenger to back an ultimatum.

The hijackers seized the VC-10 on the ground in Dubai Thursday night in a burst of pistol fire in which a hostess was severely wounded. Then the gunmen had the plane flown here. Their original captives included passengers, crew members and Dubai airport staff members.

The hijackers released four persons Friday, 13 yesterday and then today, at intervals, an airline hostess, four men and two groups of eight persons.

The gunmen originally demanded freedom for 13 guerrillas—two men held in the Netherlands for another hijacking, five men held in Cairo for the bombing of a Pan American jet at Rome in December, in which 30 persons died, and seven other guerrillas also held in Cairo who killed two U.S. envoys and a Belgian diplomat in the Sudan in 1973.

But the hijackers apparently settled for the release of only seven guerrillas—the five involved in the Rome Airport massacre, who were allowed to join the hijackers yesterday, and the two held in the Netherlands, who were freed here today.

A West German banker, Werner Kehl, 43, father of three children, was slain by the hijackers yesterday. Mr. Kehl was brought to the open rear door of the plane, then shot in the back. His body fell to the runway.

The gunmen apparently killed the German to avenge what they considered a doublecross. The hijackers had been told that an Egyptian airliner that flew in Thursday night had carried the 12 Palestinian guerrillas named in the original demands. In fact, the plane brought a PLO delegation and only one of the 13 guerrillas.

Some of the liberated passengers later told newsmen that they believed Mr. Kehl was selected to be executed because he had argued with the hijackers.

Among the last hostages released today were the only two Americans aboard, Daniel Birch, 22, of New York City, and Mrs. Linda Lee Baarslag, 27, of Tulsa, Okla.

Mrs. Baarslag said that she had been going to Calcutta from New York to study Indian philosophy. Asked how the hijackers treated her and Mr. Birch, she replied: "They were very nice to us."

Government officials said the four hijackers were armed with machine guns, hand grenades and pistols and that they had retained two pilots and a navigator of the captive VC-10.

Ford in Accord With Brezhnev On Arms Curbs

By John Herbers

VLADIVOSTOK, U.S.S.R. Nov. 24 (NYT).—President Ford and Soviet party leader Leonid Brezhnev reached tentative agreement today to limit the numbers of all offensive strategic nuclear weapons and delivery vehicles through 1985.

Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, describing the development as a "breakthrough" in the efforts to halt the arms race, said the agreement, which includes specific numbers of weapons each side would be authorized to possess, would be subject to further negotiations on technical grounds next year in Geneva, but that he had hopes it could be signed next summer when Mr. Brezhnev visits the United States.

The numbers of missiles and delivery vehicles agreed upon during two days of talks here, Mr. Kissinger said, would be kept secret until President Ford briefs members of Congress, beginning Tuesday.

After talks with Mr. Brezhnev and his party, President Ford departed for Washington, ending an eight-day trip that took him to Japan and South Korea before his first meetings with Mr. Brezhnev. The meeting was advertised as a get-acquainted session, but it provided the means for a significant step forward in Soviet-American relations.

"Strong Possibility" Mr. Kissinger said the agreement, in the form of a joint statement by the two leaders, "marks the breakthrough with the strategic arms limitation negotiations that we have sought to achieve in recent years and produces a very strong possibility of agreement, to be signed in 1975."

If the agreement stands up, it could prevent, during the next few years, a scramble for newer and more sophisticated weapons and save both countries vast amounts of money. Although it would not extend beyond 1985, the agreement calls for further negotiations, beginning no later than 1980 or 1981, on further

limitations and possible reductions after 1985.

Today's development, which was reached at a health spa on the outskirts of Vladivostok, was (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4).



FAREWELL PRESENT—President Ford presents to Leonid Brezhnev the coat off his back. The fur, brought by Ford especially for the Siberian cold, was playfully tried on by Brezhnev. It was not reported if he kept the coat.

Nixon's Checkup May Start Today

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 24 (AP).—The head of a three-man team of court-appointed physicians arrived here today to determine whether former president Richard Nixon, recovering from phlebotomy surgery, is healthy enough to testify at the Watergate cover-up trial in Washington.

Dr. Charles Huftnagel of Georgetown University and two other specialists were appointed two weeks ago by U.S. District Judge John Sirica as an independent panel to see if Mr. Nixon can appear in person or if it will be necessary to take written depositions.

The timetable for examining Mr. Nixon at his southern California estate is uncertain, but it is possible that the three doctors will begin the checkup tomorrow. Judge Sirica has asked for their report by Friday. The two other physicians were coming here separately.

U.S. Newsmen Break the Ice in Vladivostok

VLADIVOSTOK, U.S.S.R. Nov. 24 (NYT).—Take all the pictures you want, said Valentin Babin, the president of the Soviet-owned Far Eastern Shipping Co., as U.S. journalists clicked cameras at warships anchored in Vladivostok Bay.

A band aboard the pleasure ship Priamurje played Latin music during a three-hour cruise of the harbor. Buses, with official Soviet guides, sped the American visitors around the frozen, hilly streets of this city of 500,000 persons.

Until today, Vladivostok had been closed to Western visitors, with American ships having been barred since the late 1940s. Vladimir Chuhlanov, the editor of the Red Star, the city's largest newspaper, said he did not know of an American journalist admitted to the city since 1922, when U.S. troops were withdrawn and control of the city passed to the Soviet government.

Today's tours for journalists occurred as President Ford and Leonid Brezhnev, the Soviet party leader, held talks a few

miles away on proposals to control the spread of offensive nuclear weapons. How far the Russians will go in opening Vladivostok to Westerners in the future was not explained, but the extensive tours obviously were aimed at a thaw in Soviet-American relations.

Vladivostok is a large naval center and the area bridges with other military installations. The closure of the port to outsiders—the United States also closes ports with military installations to the Russians—is a vestige of the cold war.

Vladivostok is the largest and most important city in the Soviet Far East. It is 5,700 miles from Moscow by the Trans-Siberian Railroad, and less than 50 miles from the Soviet border with China. A memorial at an entrance to the city quotes Lenin in 1923, "Vladivostok is far away, but after all it is ours."

President Woodrow Wilson sent 7,000 American troops to occupy the city in 1918, when Russia was embroiled in revolution and control of Vladivostok became

Israel Ignores UNESCO on Jerusalem

By Terence Smith

ERUSALEM, Nov. 24 (NYT).—The Israeli government announced today plans for a major industrial center on the occupied West Bank of the Jordan River, despite the fact that several smaller projects on eastern outskirts of Jerusalem.

In fact, the plans for this industrial center have been in the works for a couple of years, a government official said privately tonight. "But obviously the timing of the announcement is no accident. This is a case where actions speak louder than words."

The government also decided at its weekly cabinet meeting to continue with the development of Jerusalem itself and with the various archaeological digs that are under way in the former Arab sector of the city.

This was in specific response to the resolutions passed last week in the United Nations Scientific, Educational and Cultural Organization condemning Israel for allegedly distorting Jerusalem with new construction and "undermining excavations which endanger its monuments." The organization also voted to cut off all aid to Israel and exclude it from its European regional group.

The new industrial center is to be located at Mishor Haadomim, an unpopulated, barren and rocky plateau about eight miles east of Jerusalem on the road to Jericho. Mr. Yaviv said that much of the 20,000-acre tract had been set aside by the Jordanian government for public use before the 1967 war. He said there were no plans to annex the area but did not rule out the possibility that this might be done later.

In addition to an unspecified number of factories and plants, Mr. Yaviv said that housing eventually would be built at the site for the employees. Details on the size and cost of the project were not immediately available.

Once it is built, the industrial center will complete a ring of Israeli construction around the former Jordanian sector of the city.

Other new projects announced today include an area

of housing for the employees of the new industrial center.

The Cairo parliamentarians said, "Arab countries should shoulder their responsibilities by organizing a conference to discuss the

U.S. Test Shows Savings of 66.3%

Modified Engine May Cut Gas Use in Cars

By William Gildea
VERMONT, Nov. 24 (WP)—Vermont brothers, Edward and Robert LaForce, say they have modified a standard automobile engine to save 66.3 percent on the nation's economy and environment.

Federal Energy Administration said it was hopeful of a "breakthrough" in the brothers, who have worked

ed 38 years on their invention, demonstrated yesterday at Dover Downs International Speedway that an American Motors six-cylinder Hornet with the LaForce engine driven at 30 miles an hour got 31.1 miles to the gallon compared with 18.7 miles for a Hornet with a standard engine.

In addition to the 66.3-percent savings in gasoline, the LaForce engine gave off unusually little pollution—so little, the inventors

said, that 1980 federal emission standards could be met now without using a catalytic converter.

Edward LaForce, 59, said: "We can get up to 100 miles a gallon real quick" with additional refinement. Yesterday's test run was monitored by the Delaware Department of Natural Resources and Environmental Control.

"I'm extremely hopeful this is going to live up to expectations," said acting FEA Administrator John Sawhill in Washington. "It would be a tremendous breakthrough at a time we need a breakthrough."

"This could be a major help as far as energy is concerned, as far as the economic condition. It could help the automobile industry at a time it needs it. I think the automobile industry should be quite excited about it," he said.

"From what we have seen it does extremely good," said the FEA's vehicle-efficiency program director, Donald Armstrong, in Washington. Mr. Armstrong called the engine "the most promising development I've seen." He had been dispatched to Vermont last week by Mr. Sawhill and witnessed a demonstration on Interstate 70S, between Rockville and Damascus, in which the Hornet with the LaForce engine got 30.3 miles a gallon at 30 miles an hour while the standard engine got 19.3 miles a gallon at the same speed.

"Almost Ashamed" Robert LaForce said that the principle behind the modified engine "is so simple I am almost ashamed to tell it." Essentially, a car with a LaForce engine is driven farther on what is given off by other cars as pollution.

A funnel-like centrifuge has been added to the standard engine to "treat" the air-fuel mixture, resulting in greater fuel combustion. A redesigned carburetor and altered valve timing force the gasified fuel from cylinder to cylinder in an even distribution of the fuel charge.

The LaForces say that, in addition to using less gasoline and creating almost no pollution, their engine is as powerful as a standard engine, can be manufactured more cheaply, results in a cooler-running car, promotes a longer engine life and less auto maintenance, and could be mass produced and installed in automobiles now on the road in a matter of months if they could overcome bureaucratic red tape.

A spokesman for the LaForce company, Venture-E, Inc., Sherwood Webster, of Bethesda, Md., said that about 5,000 persons had invested in the project and about \$5 million had been spent.

Mr. Webster and lawyers and friends of the LaForces said the brothers' long ordeal on a Vermont farm, trying to make a breakthrough with the standard internal combustion engine, was met with skepticism and rejection by various departments of the federal government, the academic community and the automotive industry and led to a long debate by the LaForces with the Securities and Exchange Commission, resulting about six years ago in a court order to stop the brothers from raising capital for their inventions.

Canada to Reduce Oil Exports to U.S. as Part of Phaseout

By Robert Trumbull

TAWA, Nov. 24 (NYT)—Canada, the largest single supplier of foreign oil to the United States, has announced that exports of crude oil to the U.S. must be reduced by 100,000 barrels a day, effective Jan. 1.

The cut, which was disclosed in a government statement on Nov. 22, would reduce Canadian exports to 800,000 barrels a day from the average level of 900,000 barrels a day purchased by U.S. refineries this year.

Further reduction, to 650,000 barrels a day, may be ordered by the U.S. if the oil-producing provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan concur, according to the statement by Donald MacDonald, minister of energy, mines and technical surveys.

Exports will be phased out slowly by the end of 1982 as a national energy program planned by Mr. MacDonald. By date, he said, Canada expects to be importing oil for its requirements. According to forecasts, the shortfall in Canadian supply will reach 200,000 barrels a day by 1983.

U.S. is "Disappointed" Washington, the State Department said yesterday, that, though it had been aware of Canada's plans to phase out all exports to the United States in 1982, it was "somewhat disappointed" by the announced move.

A carefully worded statement aimed at avoiding a war of words between the two nations said that the cut in exports to the United States, which takes all of Canada's surplus oil, was required by a predicted decline in production here that will leave Canada short of oil until new sources come into production in the 1980s.

On the recommendation of the Canadian National Energy Board, the policy-making body on matters affecting fuel resources, the government rejected the alternative of stopping exports to the United States immediately in order to conserve domestic supplies.

"An immediate halt to exports would be disruptive to Canadian-U.S. trade relations [and] would deprive certain northern United States refineries and their communities of the Canadian oil that they have traditionally relied upon," Mr. MacDonald stated.

Prices Raised These trade relations have been disturbed already by the Canadian policy of charging U.S. buyers the Middle Eastern price for oil, which has quadrupled in the last year. In addition, Ottawa recently raised the price of Canadian natural gas sold to the United States by about two-thirds.

The oil cutback will undoubtedly be a major subject when Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau visits Washington next month. The United States is the only country that imports Canadian oil.

Mediation Is Ordered by U.S. In Nationwide Coal Strike

By Ben A. Franklin

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24 (NYT)—The government intervened in the deadlocked national coal miners' strike today by ordering both sides to renew intensive bargaining with the help of federal mediators.

Meanwhile, Associated Press reported that Treasury Secretary William Simon met today with coal industry officials in an effort to reach a settlement.

His meeting with the advisory committee of the Bituminous Coal Operators Association occurred shortly before negotiations for both sides in the dispute began talks which it is hoped will lead to what a federal mediator said would be "an all-out effort to end the walkout."

Mr. Simon impressed upon the committee the seriousness with which President Ford and other administration officials view the coal strike, said Nicholas Camella, chairman of the coal industry group. "He urged us to seek an early resolution of the problem," AF reported.

The full negotiating teams of

both sides were summoned to appear today at the Labor Department here, in the office of W.J. Usery Jr., the director of the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service.

Good Faith Noted The telegrams noted that "both parties have worked diligently and in good faith to consummate an acceptable agreement." But, in the 12th day of the miners' strike, Mr. Usery said that "this mounting toll this dispute is inflicting on the nation now makes it imperative that a resolution be reached promptly."

As the revived talks continued yesterday, however, there were no signs that the industry was willing to make enough new concessions to satisfy the miners' demands.

At a lunch break in his meetings with Arnold Miller, the president of the United Mine Workers, Guy Farmer, the chief negotiator for the coal operators, told newsmen, "Everybody knows that a very serious strike is going on in a major industry, and I feel that pressure."

But Mr. Farmer was also known to be feeling pressure from his side of the bargaining table not to accede to the new demands that the 58-member union Bargaining Council instructed Mr. Miller to take back to the industry.

The union council, which has the authority to accept or reject any agreement that Mr. Miller may reach with the mine owners, voted Friday after a week's deliberations to ask for more in wages than the 15-percent increase accepted by Mr. Miller in his tentative settlement with the industry Nov. 13.

The exact amount wanted was apparently not mentioned in the council's instructions to Mr. Miller. But there reportedly was talk among some council members of demanding a 20-percent rise in the first year of a three-year contract of rejecting anything less. The tentative Nov. 13 agreement called for a 9-percent pay increase in the first year, with 3 percent more in each of the next two years.



TURKEY DAY CLASSIC—A turkey waits at a farm in New Hampshire before Thanksgiving, this Thursday.

AEC Challenged on Estimate Of Reactor Accident Effects

By David Burnham

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24 (NYT)—A group of scientists has concluded that a major accident at one of this country's nuclear reactors could kill or make seriously ill more than 120,000 persons, or 16 times the casualties estimated in a recent study financed by the Atomic Energy Commission.

The new estimate was contained in the first detailed criticism of an AEC study made public in August. This study concluded that a reactor accident was highly unlikely and that the consequences of such an accident would be less serious than had been suggested by earlier commission studies.

Saul Levine, staff director of the commission's study, said that although he had not yet had time to digest the criticism, it will be examined with great care. "We think our work is solid, but it is possible we made errors," he said, and if this helps us spot them and correct them, we will have served a useful purpose."

950 Reactors Sought

AEC officials and other supporters of the nuclear industry have been citing the results of last summer's study in an effort to win approval of the government's plan to build an additional 950 reactors during the next 25 years. There presently are about 50 reactors operating in the United States. They produce approximately 7 percent of the nation's electricity.

The criticism of the AEC's reactor safety study was contained in a 170-page report made public yesterday at a news conference by the Union of Concerned Scientists and the Sierra Club. The Sierra Club is one of the oldest and largest conservation groups in the United States.

Speaking for both groups, Henry Kendall, a physicist, said that the AEC's safety claims "are a concoct based far more on their enthusiasm for the nuclear power program than on solid and convincing scientific proof."

MIT Professor

The criticism said that the AEC study, which was headed by Norman Rasmussen, a professor of nuclear engineering at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, suffered from important flaws.

It said that the safety analysis

method used by the Rasmussen team to estimate the probability of an accident was developed and then abandoned by the aerospace industry and the federal government because the method was found to drastically underestimate existing hazards.

The National Aeronautics and Space Administration, for example, used the so-called "fault-free analysis" method to predict that a particular rocket engine would only fail once in every 10,000 start-ups. In actual tests, however, the engine failed four times for every 100 start-ups.

Alderman Given 5 Years for Mail Fraud in Chicago

CHICAGO, Nov. 24 (Reuters)—One of the most powerful politicians in Chicago, Alderman Thomas Keane, was sentenced last week to five years imprisonment for mail fraud and conspiracy in what has become known here as "Watergate West."

Keane, a 69-year-old millionaire lawyer, was found guilty last month of 17 charges of mail fraud and one of conspiracy. He received the maximum sentence of five years on each charge, the sentences to run concurrently. He was also fined \$27,000 and ordered to pay court costs.

Keane was alleged to have bought tax-delinquent properties for \$132,000 and sold them for nearly \$300,000.

Such deals by a public official are considered a conflict of interest. Charges of fraudulent use of the mails are often used by prosecutors to obtain convictions in such cases.

Keane is the latest man involved in "Watergate West," in which U.S. government prosecutor James Thompson has filed a series of charges against more than 60 public officials, most of them Democrats.

85 Dead in Ferry Mishap

DACCA, Nov. 24 (Reuters)—Eighty-five bodies have been recovered from the ferry boat Jalnab, which capsized Wednesday near Sundarbans, about 60 miles southwest of here.

The new rules might result in a "brokered" slate if no candidate comes to the convention with enough votes to win nomination.

Saying that he hoped to unite the Democrats, Rep. Udall declared: "There's a name for a political party that can't get together—losers."

Rep. Udall, who has been noted as a conservationist and who has worked at extending and protecting national parks and wilderness areas, said his major issues would be what he called the "three E's—environment, economy, energy."

Udall Becomes 1st Democrat To Announce White House Bid

By John Kifner

MANCHESTER, N. H., Nov. 24 (NYT)—Rep. Morris Udall yesterday became the first Democrat to open his presidential candidacy officially.

In a low-key, somewhat self-effacing announcement, the 53-year-old Arizona liberal said that he would offer himself to the voters in the coming New Hampshire and other state primaries.

Rep. Udall's announcement was made two days after Sen. Walter Mondale of Minnesota, a candidate favored by some party liberals, withdrew from the race. Earlier, Sen. Edward Kennedy, D-Mass., had announced that he would not run for the presidency.

Sharp Challenge

The Democratic party's liberal wing is under sharp challenge from the unannounced but expected candidacy of Sen. Henry Jackson of Washington and Gov. George Wallace of Alabama.

Dulles Before Warren Commission CIA Ex-Head: Only President Gets Truth

By Donald P. Baker

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24 (WP)—Newly declassified top-secret documents reveal that the late former CIA director Allen Dulles told the Warren Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy that the directors of the CIA and FBI might lie to anyone except the president to protect the identity of their operations and undercover agents.

The documents, contained in a book published Friday on the 11th anniversary of President Kennedy's death, quotes Mr. Dulles, a member of the commission that investigated the assassination, as saying:

"I would tell the president of the United States anything. Yes, I am under his control. . . . I wouldn't necessarily tell anybody else, unless the president authorized me to do it. We had that come up a couple of times."

Mr. Dulles, who died in 1969, was no longer director of the CIA when he served on the commission headed by then-Chief Justice Earl Warren.

The files are reproduced in a book called "Whitewash IV" by Harold Weisberg, a writer and investigator who sued the government for release of the documents. Mr. Weisberg lost the case but, shortly after the ruling last summer, the National Archives declassified the information and sent copies to Mr. Weisberg.

Oswald as Agent?

Mr. Dulles's comments were part of a discussion by Warren Commission members on Jan. 27, 1964, about whether FBI director J. Edgar Hoover and CIA director John McCone would truthfully answer questions about whether Lee Harvey Oswald, President Kennedy's accused assassin, had ever worked for either of their agencies, as has been rumored in some press reports.

James Lesar, a Washington attorney who has worked with Mr. Weisberg on private investigations of the assassinations of President Kennedy and the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., said the documents show that "the Warren Commission had no investigative staff and had to rely on the FBI and CIA, even while they recognized they may have had a 'fox-in-the-hen-house' problem."

Mr. Lesar said other previously disclosed testimony was "proof" that the commission didn't have the courage to investigate Hoover.

When Mr. Hoover was questioned by the commission on May 14, 1964, he testified that "I can most emphatically say that" no time was he (Oswald) ever an employee of the bureau in any capacity, either as an agent or as a special employee, or as an informant."

CIA director McCone testified the same day. He was asked whether Oswald "had any connection with the CIA, [as an] informant, or indirectly as an employee, or any other capacity?" Mr. McCone replied that "I have determined to my satisfaction that he had no such connection."

Book by Ford Other comments made during the Jan. 27, 1964, discussion among commission members were revealed in the book, "Portrait of the Assassin," written in 1965 by then-Congressman Gerald Ford.

Rep. Ford, who also was a member of the Warren Commission, did not report Mr. Dulles's remarks concerning how he would answer the president about CIA operations as posed by commission members.

The question of whether Oswald had ever worked for the FBI or the CIA had been raised in several newspaper and magazine articles shortly after Oswald was fatally shot in the Dallas police station by Jack Ruby. Because of his experience as director of the CIA from 1953 to 1961, other commission members turned to Mr. Dulles for advice on how to handle what author Ford described in his book as "this touchy matter."

Mr. Dulles at one point in the transcript said that in some instances CIA employees would not tell their superiors about undercover agents they had employed, even if they were under oath.

Rep. Hale Boggs, D-La., another commission member, responded: "What you do is to make out a problem, if this be true [about Oswald] make our problem utterly impossible because you say this rumor can't be dispelled under any circumstances."

Mr. Dulles: "I don't think it

can unless you believe Mr. Hoover, and so forth and so on, which probably most of the people will."

In his new book, Mr. Weisberg, a long-time critic of the Warren Report, said that the commission failed to interview any of the newsmen who had written that "sources" had told them that Oswald had been employed by the FBI or CIA, a statement corroborated by a check of witnesses called by the commission.

In an interview at his home in Maryland, Mr. Weisberg said, "I have no idea who killed JFK. That's a function of government. I just know it wasn't Oswald."

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INTO THE WILD BLUE YONDER—Sen. Barry Goldwater, a pilot and a general in the Air Force Reserve, starts to launch a paper airplane in a contest in Philadelphia to raise funds for the Franklin Institute.

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Obituaries

Cornelius Ryan, 54, Author Of 'Longest Day,' 'Last Battle'

NEW YORK, Nov. 24 (AP)—Cornelius Ryan, 54, whose books about World War II were among the best-selling histories of the century, died last night of cancer.

The author of "The Longest Day," "The Last Battle" and "A Bridge Too Far" died in Sloan-Kettering Institute for Cancer Research here.

Sales of "The Longest Day" and "The Last Battle" have been estimated at 16 million in hard-bound and paperback copies, in English and 19 foreign languages. "The Longest Day," published in 1959, recounted D-Day, the Allied invasion of Normandy on June 6, 1944. "The Last Battle" appeared six years later and described the fall of Berlin in 1945.

Mr. Ryan underwent surgery for cancer in October, 1970, and, although he suffered two recurrences, the years following were largely periods of remission. During that time, he completed the last book of his World War II trilogy.

Best Seller
Titled "A Bridge Too Far," it was published in 1957. The book chronicles the Anglo-American

airborne attempt to capture Arnhem, in the Netherlands, in September, 1944. It is now No. 2 on The New York Times non-fiction best-seller list.

"That fiasco has been swept under the rug so beautifully that this is the first time it is being told in the United States," Mr. Ryan said early this year. Book-club and paperback commitments for it have been in the millions, according to the publisher, Simon & Schuster.

A reporter in his youth and roving editor for Reader's Digest since 1965, Mr. Ryan publicly soft-pedaled the designation historian.

"I do not consider myself anything more than a fairly good practitioner of journalism who found a new way to write history," he said recently. "What I write about is not war, but the courage of man and the fact that man will prevail."

"There's no reason history should be dull," he often said. To take the dullness out, Mr. Ryan used conventional histories as jumping off points for telling stories of a wide range of participants in the events of World War II—from generals



Cornelius Ryan

who led millions, to foot soldiers taking care of themselves, to zoogeographers worried about saving their animals.

Conventional histories, Mr. Ryan said, "were dealing mainly with campaigns and battles and the mass movement of men and machines up and down Europe." Often they contained passages that said something like: "The attack began at 9 a.m. and by noon the hill was taken," he said. "The tragedies that took place in those three hours would fill five volumes." Mr. Ryan said, recalling how he got started on "The Longest Day."

Began in 1949
"The Longest Day" was begun by Mr. Ryan in 1949 in his spare time. He also turned out several other books during the 10 years it took him to finish "The Longest Day."

Mr. Ryan was born in Dublin and became an American citizen in 1950. He joined Colliers and became an associate editor and married Kathryn Ann Morgan, a writer and editor at Time, Inc.

When Colliers folded in 1956, Mr. Ryan said, he decided to work on the book fulltime. "I'll pay the rent, you write the book," his wife said.

Mr. Ryan's style appealed to Hollywood. He wrote the screen versions of "The Last Battle" and "The Longest Day." The latter was one of the biggest box-office successes on record.

"I used to turn out radio plays," he said. "That was good experience for these books. I'm not a great writer, but I know how to combine a vast amount of material into a dramatic context."

Ralph Capone

NEW YORK, Nov. 24 (NYT)—Ralph Capone, 81, notorious when he was a member of the crime syndicate run by his brother Al Capone during the Prohibition era of the 1920s and early 1930s, died Friday at a nursing home in Hurley, Wis.

He was one of five brothers. The most notorious, Al, died in 1947 after having served seven years in federal prison for income-tax evasion. One brother, Frank, was slain in Cicero, Ill., a Capone stronghold in which Ralph Capone was reputed to have been in charge for the family.

In 1931, Ralph Capone was convicted of income-tax evasion and served three years in a federal penitentiary.

Once known for his flashy dress, he sought obscurity in his later years. He moved from Illinois to northern Wisconsin in 1942 and operated a small tavern in Mercer before retiring several years ago.

Robert Levy

NEW YORK, Nov. 24 (NYT)—Dr. Robert Levy, 85, a noted cardiologist, died here Friday.

Dr. Levy was professor emeritus of clinical medicine at Columbia University's College of Physicians and Surgeons and a former director of the department of cardiology at the Columbia-Presbyterian Medical Center.

With the late Dr. Paul Dudley White, he was one of the early specialists in cardiology, beginning in the World War I period.

Britons Doubt Ability to 'Muddle Through'

By Alvin Shuster

LONDON, Nov. 24 (NYT)—Arnold Toynbee, the 84-year-old historian, wrote the other day that the distinctive disease of the Englishman was his "cherished habit of waiting till the 13th hour" before he moves into action.

He said that this was symbolized by the ritual of the conductor of an English train who waits almost until it is moving too fast before climbing on. He, thus, seemed to be saying that the British just do not get excited soon enough and that this national malady could well lead to disaster.

But many in the country now feel the 13th hour is near. For Britain is passing through a period of intensified gloom and stresses and strains, arising largely from successive economic crises but reaching beyond them.

Country in Trouble
Fewer Britons seem to be falling back on the traditional "muddle-through" viewpoint and more are beginning to worry seriously about the nation's future. They are beginning to believe what they read and hear—the country is in trouble.

A major contribution to the gloom came from the Hudson Institute, which has predicted that Britain probably would decline to the point where Spaniards and Greeks would be better off than the average Briton. It said that, by virtually every tangible measure of the quality of life, "Britain is worse off than continental Western Europe."

The European division of the institute, a private research organization, said that Britain had the lowest growth rate of all developed countries, a deteriorating balance of payments and a declining standard of living. It added that Britain's levels of personal income, health, education and housing are "already well below the levels of Britain's major neighbors on the Continent."

The institute's report has not been the only jolt for British society these days.

The much-heralded social contract, a vague policy of voluntary wage restraint embraced by the

Schmidt Briefed On Kissinger Bid On Loan Facility

BONN, Nov. 24 (NYT)—Two high Washington officials briefed Chancellor Helmut Schmidt on Secretary of State Henry Kissinger's proposal to establish a \$25-billion loan-guarantee facility to help industrial nations pay their oil bills. The West German response has been noncommittal so far, according to informed Western officials.

Assistant Secretary of State Thomas Enders and Under Secretary of the Treasury Jack Bennett left here for Washington Friday after their meeting with Mr. Schmidt.

The West German government has made proposals to "recycle" the huge dollar surpluses being amassed by the oil producers back to the importing nations, but Bonn officials believe the producing countries should share in the risks of default.

The American proposal, part of a package put forward by Mr. Kissinger in a speech in Chicago on Nov. 14, is for a fund, guaranteed by the governments of Western Europe, North America and Japan, to assure that consumer nations can pay for the oil they need.

Most financial experts here believe that in the end the United States and West Germany, the two most powerful economies in the Western world, would be the principal guarantors of the \$25-billion fund.

Turkish Trains Collide

ANKARA, Nov. 24 (Reuters)—Twelve persons were killed and 18 injured when a mail train and a passenger train collided yesterday near Dursunbey, in western Turkey, officials said.

Labor government, is in jeopardy. Officials are openly warning that its collapse under the weight of inflationary pay demands would lead to widespread unemployment.

The miners, whose strike last winter led to power cuts and brought down the Conservative government, are in a militant mood again and preparing a substantial wage claim. The electricity workers are waiting to see what the miners do. Others are in line.

Yet, the economic success of the government hinges on the "contract" under which Prime Minister Harold Wilson has pledged moves toward social equity in return for trade union cooperation on wages. There have been several clear breaches of even the general guidelines for wage rises and more have been predicted.

Gospel of Despair

"If the social contract breaks down, it would lead to bankruptcy and unemployment," Michael Foot, the Secretary of Employment, said. "But I don't accept the gospel of despair."

Apart from the problems stem-

ming from the trade unions, a record trade deficit, a falling stock market and rising prices, the British and their politicians are being plagued by other stresses.

Politically, for example, there is disunity and dissension in both major parties with both Prime Minister Wilson and Edward Heath, the leader of the Conservative opposition, coming under mounting pressure.

Mr. Heath, the loser in two elections this year, is faced with rebellion within party ranks by Tories who want him to leave his post. And Mr. Wilson is trying to deal with increased infighting within his Labor party as a determined effort to set the course of government policy.

All this continuing political bickering has contributed to the sense of unease among the British, who are weary enough of their politicians after this year's two elections that provided no solutions to their problems. Although wages generally are keeping pace with price rises, inflation is approaching 20 per cent with little prospect of a decline.

Bottom-Spanking Alderman Brightens British Autumn

LONDON, Nov. 24 (NYT)—The British love their eccentric and, despite their outward reserve, they enjoy a lewd giggle. Last week they had ample opportunity to indulge both.

For four days national attention was riveted on the colorful testimony about the life and times of the former mayor of the Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea, John Brooks, a wealthy 64-year-old lawyer, a prisoner of the Japanese in World War II and an alderman on his local council for 23 years.

Mr. Brooks is suing a racy newspaper, the Sunday People, for describing him as "a menace to young girls" because of a spanking incident aboard his cabin cruiser two years ago involving a 19-year-old student named Susan Carr. After it was all over, Miss Carr sold her story to the People for \$1,000.

Yes, Mr. Brooks acknowledged, he did like to spank young women, but only with their consent. He denied that he had ever resorted to violence or caused considerable pain. In fact, he said, he even applied some Scotch whisky to Miss Carr to remove some of the sting.

"I am and always have been perfectly normal," said the former lieutenant colonel, dressed neatly in a striped suit and brocade vest, a red carnation in his lapel. "As long as it is absolutely with the girl's consent, it is nothing more notorious than the Italian habit of bottom pinching."

Boon to Cartoonists

The trial has attracted a steady flow of Londoners who have wandered into the tiny courtroom to hear Mr. Brooks, Miss Carr and the lofty tones of the wigged and gowned lawyers as they talked of "bottoms" and "sexual writers." "The Case of the Slip."

Miss Woods Working

At White House Again

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24 (WP)—Rose Mary Woods, former secretary and Nixon's personal secretary, is back working at the White House.

A source at Mr. Nixon's home in San Clemente, Calif., said Miss Woods is in Washington as the former president's staff representative to deal with all matters concerning his interests in the transition to the new administration. The White House confirmed that Miss Woods is working in the Executive Office Building. She is on the White House payroll.

Members of the jury, he said, "your minds may have bogged once or twice during this case."

and "Tinkle Squire," as the Daily Mail put it.

In summing up for Mr. Brooks Friday, his lawyer, Roger Gray, acknowledged that "we have had some fun in this case."

"It has come as a welcome wind of levity in an otherwise dismal autumn," he said. "But behind the levity there is sadness and harm for Mr. Brooks."

Before the article appeared, Mr. Brooks was regarded as a respectable member of his community. Now he is known as a bottom-spanking alderman and is widely ridiculed.

"Many people have sexual kinks," Mr. Gray asserted. "The French say that flagellation is the English disease, which is rather cheeky of them. If the Common Market had a bottom-pinching contest, the Italians would win. But my client is not a menace."

"We cannot escape the crucial question here," he said. "That is, did my client slap Miss Carr's bottom without her consent?"

'Bottom Dollar'

There was a snicker from the spectators when the lawyer referred to the "bottom dollar" he would have bet that nothing would have happened if Miss Carr had gone to the police instead of the newspaper. He insisted that any fair-minded person who discovered his client's "kink" would merely say, "Well, if that's his fun, let him get on with it in private."

For her part, Miss Carr said she answered an advertisement for "good-natured young ladies" to work aboard a motor yacht on the Thames. She denied that she was told in advance what might be expected of her.

"I was too frightened to escape from the slapping," she testified.

She acknowledged that she did not inform the police, accepted money from Mr. Brooks, drove back to town in his Rolls Royce and later went out on dates with his son.

The newspaper's lawyer, Michael Eastman, argued that Mr. Brooks was a "self-confessed sadist" who left Miss Carr with a "sure bottom." And he noted, Mr. Brooks acknowledged that he had spanked at least 14 young women over the years, six while on the cruiser.

The judge, Sir Peter Bristow, often seemed bemused as he peered over the half-moon glasses perched low on his nose. He began his summary of the case for the jury and said he would finish tomorrow.

Members of the jury, he said, "your minds may have bogged once or twice during this case."

Women's Year Off to False Start in Russia

MOSCOW, Nov. 24 (UPI)—The Soviet Union has formed a commission to conduct holding an international women's year during 1975. Tass news agency said yesterday.

Tass said the chairman of the commission is a man.

Warning No On the Return Of Makarios

NICOSIA, Nov. 24 (AP)—Turkish-Cypriot authorities warned today that it will be to protect its people in Cyprus if there is violence against Greek Cypriots after Archbishop Makarios returns as president.

The spokesman for the Turkish-Cypriot autonomous administration said: "It is certain acts of violence will resume the return of the archbishop, evident that rival Greek-Cypriot factions are ready to resume, with weapons at the ready. If this violence spreads to Greek-controlled southern Cyprus, then the Turkish-Cypriot side will not remain idle," added.

Army Role Seen

The warning was seen as a threat that the Turkish Army might occupy more if not all rest of the island if it is that Turkish lives in the area were endangered.

Acting Cyprus President (Kos) Clerides said four days that rival Greek-Cypriot groups—those favoring and opposing the archbishop—preparing for action in view the ousted president's imminent return.

Mr. Clerides stated yesterday on returning to the island, London talks with the archbishop, that the Cypriot politician, who was ousted president in a Greek coup in December, would return in the first week of December.

In London, Archbishop Makarios said Friday that he was willing to discuss federation, a possible political solution Cyprus's problems.

Annexation Feared

In the past he had sternly opposed the island's division, regions united in a federal system it would lead to eventual annexation of the Turkish-Cypriot state by Turkey. But the archbishop said at a news conference Friday: "We prepared to discuss a federal on a communal basis—a new regional federation."

There has been a noticeable increase during the last few days in the number of Turkish Cypriots trying to move from Greek-controlled south to Turkish-occupied north. The Cyprus government has been trying to prevent this movement, except for special humanitarian reasons, on the grounds that a transfer of population would be prejudicial to even settlement of the crisis.

Soviet Court Jails

Anti-Party Armenian

MOSCOW, Nov. 24 (UPI)—Soviet Armenia has sentenced to seven years in jail three years internal exile, allegedly helping to form anti-Communist Armenian nationalist party, dissident party Andrei Sakharov said today.

Mr. Sakharov said today that he received the sentence Friday from the Armenian Supreme Court in the republic of Yerevan. Mr. Sakharov served a four-year jail term from 1969 to 1973 for anti-Soviet activity. Eleven other Armenians reportedly have been jailed taking part in the founding party.

Stamps May Be Men

TOKYO, Nov. 24 (Greater)

The Postal and Telecommunications Ministry said yesterday will stop using fluorescent on postage stamps next month because the dyes are suspected of causing cancer.

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Resignation Expected in 2 Days

Ohira, Fukuda Seen Leading
in Battle to Succeed Tanaka

By Don Oberdorfer

TOKYO, Nov. 24 (WP).—Premier Kakuei Tanaka will announce his resignation within two days, according to authoritative official sources.

The 56-year-old Premier, who has been in office 28 months, is expected to announce his resignation on Monday or Tuesday, according to official sources.

Mr. Tanaka's resignation is expected to come after a week of speculation that he would step down.

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personal choice) and veteran politician Takeo Fukuda, who resigned from the cabinet this summer with a blast at Tanaka. Because the two are so close, a compromise choice is a distinct possibility.

It is not clear what procedure will be followed by the ruling party in choosing a new party president, which by tradition becomes prime minister. Ohira's chances appear to be good.

Mr. Tanaka is pushing for a cabinet reshuffle. Mr. Tanaka is expected to remain in office as a lame-duck party president and premier until his successor is chosen, about Dec. 10.

Permanent Bureaucracy No fundamental change in government policy is anticipated because of Mr. Tanaka's departure, although his successor may well shift the tone and emphasis at home and abroad. Japanese policy is formulated to a large degree by consensus with the permanent bureaucracy playing a major role.

It is virtually certain that the Liberal Democrats, the conservatives who have ruled Japan nearly continuously since World War II, will retain the leadership of the government for the immediate future, despite the continuing slow decline of their parliamentary strength. The opposition parties—principally the Socialists, Communists and the quasi-Buddhist Komei party—are considered too badly split and are still too weak to form the neutralist coalition government that is sometimes projected for the future.

The issue of corruption will remain after Mr. Tanaka's departure. Nearly all of the conservative politicians are deeply involved in a system of heavy political spending and have extremely close business ties. The opposition parties indicated today that they will continue their attacks and investigations. No matter who is chosen to succeed Mr. Tanaka.

While the corruption issue was the immediate cause of Mr. Tanaka's decision to step down, it was merely the last in a series of problems and misfortunes. Serious inflation began shortly after Mr. Tanaka's assumption of office in July, 1972. Wholesale and retail price indexes have risen by more than 50 per cent in Mr. Tanaka's period in office.

The increase was caused in part by the oil crisis. His public popularity, which climbed to an unprecedented 61 per cent in the polls shortly after he was elected, has since fallen to 10 per cent in a poll earlier this month.

Merchants Deny 'White Slavery' Rumors in France

CHALON-SUR-SAONE, France, Nov. 24 (Reuters).—Jewish and other merchants in this town in eastern France have invited local inhabitants to inspect their premises after rumors swept the area accusing them of involvement in the white slave trade.

The rumors, denied by the police, are the same as those which spread in the cities of Orleans and Amiens in recent years.

In each case, generally Jewish owners of clothing stores for women have been accused by the rumors of trafficking and shipping clients to work as prostitutes in the Middle East. Authorities believe the rumors here may have been started by a salesgirl who was fired from her job for theft in one of the shops.

The police said they had no missing persons cases.

Yugoslav Jet Burns

BELGRADE, Nov. 24 (Reuters).—A Yugoslav Airlines DC-9 was destroyed by fire after it made an emergency landing near Belgrade's Sremski Karlovci last night. All 44 passengers and six crewmen escaped unhurt. The airliner was arriving from Paris.

Tibetan State Radio Attacks Dalai Lama

NEW DELHI, Nov. 24 (Reuters).—The radio station in Lhasa, capital of Chinese-ruled Tibet, yesterday broadcast a bitter attack on the Dalai Lama, the Tibetan religious leader who fled into exile in 1959.

A lengthy broadcast, monitored here, accused the Dalai Lama of having made Tibet economically poor and culturally backward. The broadcast said the Dalai Lama was calling for the "so-called independence" of Tibet, but it said the Chinese People's Army would never allow this "evil conspiracy" to succeed.

Thieu Seen Achieving Standoff With Anti-Regime Groups

By David K. Shipley

SAIGON, Nov. 24 (NYT).—For the moment, the anti-government protest movements that burst dramatically into public view in September have lost their momentum and have slid into a quiet standoff with President Nguyen Van Thieu.

The opposition has been unable to expand its support significantly. Most of its potential allies have given only lukewarm endorsement, preferring to be cautious. Its major factions, with a history of mutual suspicion and fragmentation, have not yet formed anything resembling a united front.

Some politicians and foreign diplomats believe that Mr. Thieu has maneuvered shrewdly and skillfully in recent weeks to check the erosion of his political power. He made some small concessions to the opposition, and then he gave them some tough talk.

How successful his tactics have been in the back corridors of military and political power, where the tactics count, is an open question. But a Western diplomat remarked:

"I sense most of all a change of mood. Up until the end of October, people saw Thieu losing his grip. He's slapped them down and the opposition has shut up. There's much more feeling that Thieu is back in control, back in command."

On the other hand, the Rev. Huynh Thanh, who leads Catholics protesting corruption, takes comfort from Mr. Thieu's maneuvers.

"From the outside, our achievements do not seem to be considerable," the priest said. "But our movement has taken root, we are expanding and we have become a significant people's movement in South Vietnam."

Anti-Communist Element The significance of Father Thieu's group seems to lie less in its size, which is still small, than in its composition—Catholics who have long been a strong element of anti-Communist sup-

port for the government. Yet most of the Catholics hierarchy here has not endorsed Father Thieu's movement.

The Viet Cong today denounced Father Thieu as a "stooge" of the United States. Echoing accusations emanating from Hanoi in the last two days, Col. Vo Dong Giang, senior spokesman of the Provisional Revolutionary Government's negotiating team here, charged that the United States was manipulating Father Thieu "to divert the popular struggle movement."

Buddhist Position Saigon's most strongly anti-government Buddhists have expressed vague sympathy for it, but are also suspicious of the Catholics' political motives. Last Sunday for example, no monks from the An Quang Pagoda accepted Father Thieu's invitation to attend a speech and rally.

An Quang itself, a major seat of Buddhist opposition, is factionalized and has given only nominal support to a movement of



OATH OF OFFICE—As a presidential bodyguard looks on at right, Ugo la Malfa is sworn in as Italy's deputy premier. Other new ministers stand in the rear to await their turn.

Moro Cabinet Is Sworn In, Ending Crisis

By William Tuohy

ROME, Nov. 24.—Italy's 37th government since the fall of Fascism was sworn in yesterday to try to deal with mounting economic and social difficulties.

The government is headed by Premier Aldo Moro, a somewhat left-leaning leader of the Christian Democratic party who was the foreign minister in the previous government.

In addition to Mr. Moro, the new cabinet comprises 24 ministers: 19 of them Christian Democrats and five members of the Republican party.

In the new government, both the Socialist party and the Social Democratic party were not given cabinet posts. A feud between these two former members of the center-left coalition brought down the previous government on Oct. 3.

Pledge of Support However, the Socialists and the Social Democrats have promised to support the new minority government in parliament to give the government a working majority.

As a member of the left wing of the Christian Democrats, Mr. Moro, 58, is in a better position to maintain contact with the powerful Communist party and the three big trade unions than a more right-wing figure of the Christian Democrats, analysts said.

In the new government, Republican party leader Ugo la Malfa is the deputy premier, with responsibility for economic coordination. Outgoing Premier Mariano Rumor is the foreign minister.

Treasury Secretary Emilio Colombo remains at the same job but Defense Minister Giulio Andreotti has been shifted to budget minister, while Christian Democratic leader Arnaldo Forlani is the new defense minister.

The new government is not expected to change any of Italy's major policies with regard to the United States or NATO.

Mr. Moro's main task is to find an acceptable program to reduce

Italy's rampant inflation without generating an economic depression.

During the period between governments, the trade unions have been fairly quiescent. It is thought that Mr. Moro will seek a formula that will satisfy the financial experts, who want to reduce credit to check inflation,

and the unions, which want to maintain employment at present levels and increase government spending for overdue reforms.

Mr. Moro headed three previous governments, between 1963 and 1968, the period when the center-left formula was at its most stable.

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and the unions, which want to maintain employment at present levels and increase government spending for overdue reforms.

Norway, Russia to Open Talks Today on Sharing Barents Sea

OSLO, Nov. 24 (Reuters).—Norway and the Soviet Union will begin talks tomorrow on sharing the Barents Sea, an area whose strategic geographic situation and potential underwater riches could affect international politics and economy.

The Barents Sea lies between the two countries and the Arctic Ocean. The shortest route between Russia and America, it lies below the flight path of their strategic air forces and intercontinental missiles. It is also an operations area for their nuclear-powered submarines.

Great Promise Now, the Barents Sea has also become potentially a great source of raw materials. Experts say that sediments in its bed show great promise of oil and gas.

It also has the world's richest fishing grounds, a matter of vital importance to the whole of Europe.

Questions of military strategy and economic exploitation will thus provide the background for the Norwegian-Soviet talks beginning in Moscow Monday.

While all land areas in this part of the Arctic area lie within established national jurisdiction, the position concerning the seabed and the sea itself is still uncertain, because offshore border lines between Norway and the Soviet Union have not yet been settled. The Moscow negotiations will, therefore, be concerned with drawing a partition line across the Barents Sea northward.

Strong conflicting interests are at stake. To a large extent, the talks will be economic, but they will also affect the political and strategic interests of both NATO and the Warsaw Pact countries.

As the sea is a transit area for the Soviet Union's northern fleet and one of the most important strategic areas in the world, the Kremlin is not likely to be happy about the idea of permanent or semi-permanent installations in the region. These could lead to espionage and resultant tensions.

A complicating factor in discussions on the sea's future is Spitzbergen, the Arctic archipelago, and its territorial waters, which form part of the northern boundary of the sea.

The problem of Spitzbergen, situated just south of the Arctic Ocean, would arise if any claim were to be made that the island group has its own continental shelf.

The Norwegian view is that the vast Barents Sea area, between Norway's North Cape and Spitzbergen is part of Norway's continental shelf.

The treaty does not say anything about a continental shelf. If Britain should claim that Spitzbergen has its own continental shelf, about 40 other countries signatory to the treaty could submit similar claims for the purposes of exploration and extraction of gas and oil.

Norway's claim to the Barents Sea as part of its continental shelf is in line with the controversial 1958 Continental Shelf Convention. This endows coastal states with sovereign rights over the seabed and submarine areas adjacent to their coast, but only for the purpose of exploring it and exploiting natural resources.

The accord which lays down these conditions on Spitzbergen is the 1920 Treaty of Paris, under which Norway has sovereignty over Spitzbergen. The treaty's main stipulation is that nationals of all contracting parties "may carry on there without impediment all commercial operations on a footing of absolute equality."

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Air Accord Eludes India And Pakistan

Reconciliation Drive Suffers a Setback

NEW DELHI, Nov. 24 (NYT).—Reconciliation efforts between India and Pakistan suffered a setback last week with the failure of officials' talks about the possibility of resuming air links between the two countries and flights over each other's territory.

The Indian team returned Friday from Rawalpindi, the Pakistani capital, after five days of talks that, according to informed sources, "never got off the ground." However, an Indian official said air links would be discussed again in New Delhi next month.

The sources said that Pakistan refused to withdraw its complaint to the International Civil Aviation Organization against India's banning of overflights after the hijacking of an Indian civilian plane in February, 1971, by pro-Pakistan youths in Kashmir. The plane was taken from Srinagar to Lahore in Pakistan, where it was burned.

The 1971 War

Air links and overflights have been out of issue since then. The two countries in December, 1971, fought a brief but bitter war that resulted in the severance of Pakistan's eastern wing, which became the independent nation of Bangladesh.

India and Pakistan have taken several other steps to normalize relations. After the withdrawal of troops from each other's territory, India repatriated all Pakistani prisoners of war. Two months ago, officials of the two countries agreed on the restoration of communications. What remained were the more crucial aspects of normal relations—air flights, trade and diplomatic relations.

The failure of the aviation talks coincided with the disclosure that Pakistan was the host country in an Indian Ocean naval exercise of the Central Treaty Organization, games in which the United States, Britain, Turkey and Iran are participating. The exercise drew adverse comments from Indian officials.

Mongolia Leader Assails China for Border Tension

MOSCOW, Nov. 24 (Reuters).—Premier Yumjaagi Tsedenbal of Mongolia, which is between China and the Soviet Union, today accused the Peking leadership of creating a crisis situation on the Chinese-Mongolian border.

Speaking on Soviet television, he said that the Chinese leadership's policy, aimed at driving a wedge between Mongolia and its closest ally, the Soviet Union, was causing great damage to the Mongolian economy.

Mr. Tsedenbal, who is also his nation's Communist party chief, was speaking on the eve of his republic's 50th anniversary when Soviet party leader Leonid Brezhnev will join Mongolian leaders in Ulan Bator for celebrations.

In spite of racial and historical ties with China, since the 1920s Mongolia has remained one of the Kremlin's most faithful allies, with an economy tightly bound to the Soviet Union.

Mongolia has stuck closely to the Moscow line that Peking is pursuing "great-power, chauvinistic" policies aimed at splitting the world Communist movement. Mr. Tsedenbal said on Soviet television: "Our party considers the fight against Maoism to be an important task, and we will continue to defend the purity of Marxist-Leninist teaching."

Banzer, Bolivia Aides Volunteer for Pay Cut

LA PAZ, Nov. 24 (Reuters).—President Hugo Banzer and military officers in Bolivia's cabinet will take a salary cut "as an example of austerity," according to a government communiqué.

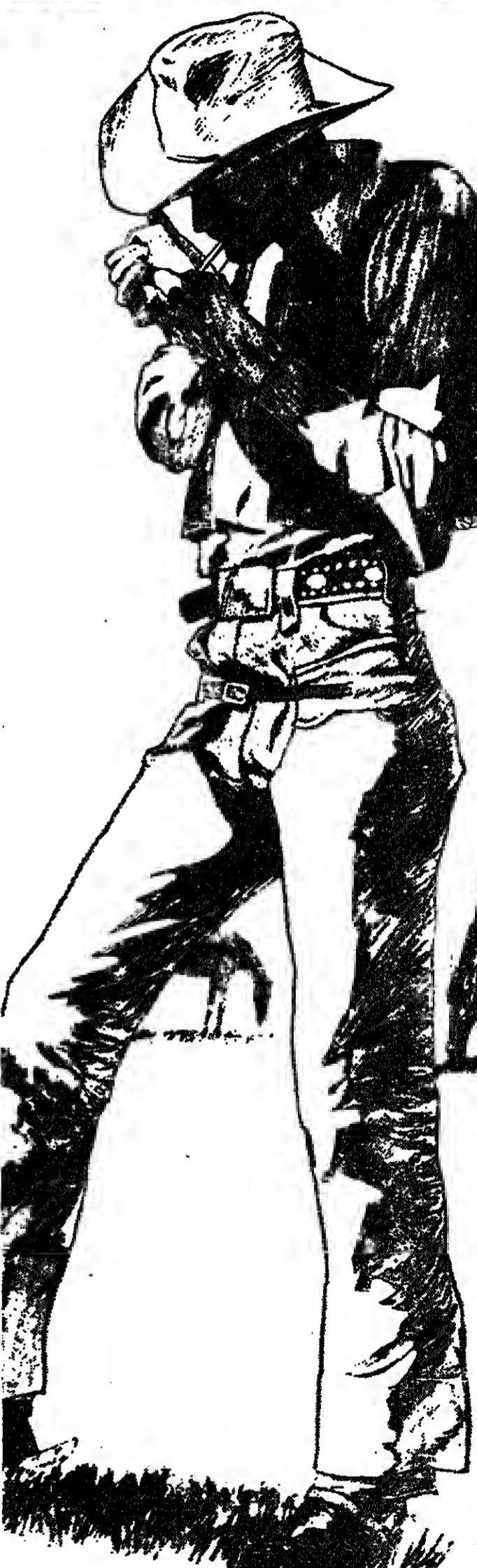
Effective last Friday, Gen. Banzer and his colleagues are not accepting cabinet ministers' wages, but are receiving only their regular service pay, the communiqué said.

Mr. Thieu's part, he has replaced three of the country's four regional military commanders, announced the dismissal or retirement of 377 other allegedly corrupt officers, accepted the resignations of four cabinet members, permitted a slight softening of the press law and accepted a minor relaxation of the law that in effect banned all political parties except his own.

But officials have pledged strict enforcement of laws prohibiting possession of unauthorized and seditious literature. In series of speeches, Mr. Thieu has sounded his old theme—internal unrest helps the Communists, there is no middle ground, opposition activists are agents, witting or unwitting, of the Communists.

Meanwhile, Mr. Thieu is having difficulty replacing the four ministers who resigned. The trouble is reportedly the result of some tension between Mr. Thieu and Premier Tran Thien Khien.

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The reformers' beliefs rest on the assumption that work is the most profound way in which an individual can define his identity and reach his full growth. This view is not universally accepted, especially in its more concrete forms.

THE primary functions of any organization, whether religious, political or industrial, should be to implement the needs for man to enjoy a meaningful existence. For the first time in history we have the opportunity to satisfy man's inherent wants.

That statement by Prof. Frederick Herzberg of Cleveland's Western Reserve University, a pioneer and influential theorist in the field of industrial reform, contains some of the basic beliefs of the movement to improve job conditions for workers.

Technology and scientific management in advanced industrial countries turn out enough goods to keep people fed, housed and entertained, the reformers argue, and now it is time to satisfy higher wants such as the need to be creative, to grow and to find meaning through work.

This viewpoint is often ignored and scoffed at by management. As long as there are enough workers to man the machines and they punch in regularly, these managers reason, there is no need to change the system.

Basic Assumption

But in the advanced industrial countries workers have increasingly begun to ignore the disciplines of the system: they stay home more often or they change jobs or drop out altogether, causing havoc with efficient production.

Such discontent has given the reformers a growing influence. And their new prominence has generated an intense and sometimes bitter debate about their ideas.

The reformers' beliefs rest on the assumption that work is the most profound way in which an individual can define his identity and reach his full growth.

This view is not universally accepted, especially in its more concrete forms.

There is work and there is work, skeptics say, and it is simply an unpleasant fact that some of the work needed to maintain an industrial society is boring. Moreover, the skeptics add, trying to make such work creative and stimulating would be absurd.

Furthermore, many union officials feel that efforts to make work more meaningful usually involve giving workers more responsibilities, and that this may not only require more on-the-job effort for the same pay

down of the free industrial system, either through increasing worker resistance or through the evolution of a totally passive worker unit for participation in the democratic process.

Those who have to be convinced and who can make the changes are the managers. Their jobs often depend on increasing productivity and profits; they want to see charts with hard figures that show turnover and absenteeism going down and productivity going up.

But in most cases the reform experiments cannot show such clear-cut results.

Productivity may improve, but it is the result of changes in the way people do their jobs or of new machinery and physical improvements in the plant?

Also the changes often cause turmoil in a company, particularly in the early stages. All the workers are apprehensive, for however unhappy they may be with the jobs they have, at least the work is familiar. And as increasing responsibility is given the workers, the middle-level supervisors often lose some of their power and begin to resist.

The reform effort demands a major commitment of management and, if not support, at least noninterference by the unions.

Few companies are prepared now to risk shaking up traditional methods of work and face the uncertainties of experimentation. The overall thrust of industry is still to find more automated, more efficient equipment and then make the workers adapt to it.

But mounting dissatisfaction among workers is beginning to make itself felt. And so the pioneer Scandinavian experience with work reform, top management and labor officials say, is beginning to seem less remote.

—AGIS SALPUKAS.

News Analysis

but also tends to undermine restraints on speedups.

And even if some jobs can be enriched, the skeptics ask, is it fair to raise workers' expectations, to have them acquire new skills and assume new responsibilities, when there will be severe limitations in all but the most intense boom times on how far they can move up?

In reply, the reformers point to evidence from their studies showing that even the lowliest workers become happier and more productive when given some voice over their work pace and surroundings. And, they say, the risks of reform are small compared to the risks of inaction.

Fears for System

Some reformers even fear that continuing on the present course, with machines determining the conditions of the work place, will lead to the eventual break-



Workers' Autonomy in Norway and Sweden

By Agis Salpukas

KRISTIANSAND, Norway (NYT)—When the huge paper machine broke down at the Hunsfos mill here not long ago, the workers reacted quickly. One took over the control panel; the others, their hands darting in and out of the rollers, made some intricate adjustments. In a few minutes, everything was running smoothly again.

No foreman had told the workers what to do. No company manual had specified who should do what if such an emergency ever arose. They had responded spontaneously, on their own initiative and responsibility.

The workers at Hunsfos are the subject of an experiment, a far-reaching reform effort under way throughout Norway and Sweden to make work more challenging and more satisfying for workers. The key notion of the experiment is worker autonomy.

Let each worker have a measure of real authority over what he does and where and how he does it, the theory goes, and his creative energies will be released. He will not only do more work, but he will also do it more intelligently and more contentedly.

Ordinarily, such a theory would be almost certain to meet resistance from both labor and management, neither of which would be likely to welcome any shrinkage in authority. But in most Western industrial nations, worker



discontent has reached such proportions that the reformers' ideas have begun to seem more practical.

The problem of worker morale—which takes the form of high rates of turnover and absenteeism—is acute in Norway and Sweden. The U.S. automobile industry is deeply concerned by absenteeism of about 5 per cent a day, but in Sweden, at Volvo's Torslanda plant, the figure is 13 per cent. The company must keep 800 extra workers on the payroll to cope with it.

In the last few years, the magnitude of the problem in the two Scandinavian countries has made the pressure to do something about it all but irresistible. And an unusually cooperative relationship between management and labor, maintained by policy-setting groups representing both sides, has made innovation on a large scale possible.

Thus, with top executives and labor officials in many countries watching, the ideas of the work reformers are being tested in industries. In Sweden, more companies are involved and more radical changes have been undertaken, particularly at Volvo, which is trying to eliminate the traditional assembly line.

But here in Norway the focus has been on less expensive, non-technological changes better suited to older industries. And it was in Norway that the reform effort, based on the thinking of a group of Norwegian social scientists, had its beginnings.

The larger goal of work reform, as articulated 12 years ago by Dr. Einar Thorarud and his colleagues at the Arbeidspsykologisk Institutt near Oslo, is an experimental one—to see how much democracy can be introduced in the work place without hurting production and profits.

In Norway, the results of individual programs have varied greatly over the years and—despite the experimental character of the campaign—no overall assessment of its success or failure has been attempted. Moreover, certain kinds of trouble have emerged in many of the participating companies.

Work reform projects tend to stagnate, for example, as initial enthusiasm cools and other matters demand management's attention. Suspicion and anxiety spring up among some of the workers, and much time is spent in meetings assuring the workers that the changes are not gimmicks meant to cut the work force or increase the work load.

Further, few supervisory workers, often the victims of plant democratization, give up their extra pay and perquisites willingly. And many middle managers remain skeptical in the absence of hard figures confirming the ideas—the vague idea, they feel, of the social scientists.

Nonetheless, production and profits have not declined—in fact, for the participants in the experiment, production and profits have generally risen, although not necessarily as a result of the experiment—and most of the workers, managers, unionists and social scientists involved seem satisfied that the changes have been worthwhile.

In Norway, tradition has been no barrier to the reformers nor has class. But the main effort so far has been a slow, modest one in such plants as the Hunsfos mill.

No Foremen

Nearly half the 1,000 workers at Hunsfos are now taking part in experiments with autonomous work groups. They work without a foreman, learn one another's jobs and often take responsibility for maintaining quality and ordering materials. They make most of their decisions in meetings, calling in managers chiefly for advice.

The plant, which is 90 years old, runs 24 hours a day turning local timber into various kinds of paper for printing and wrapping. To keep it running smoothly, cooperation between workers is essential; there also has to be coordination between various departments.

Under the old union agreement, Confederation, which represents all the major unions in Norway, and the Confederation of Employers, which represents all major industries.

Both groups decided to find out if social scientists, in collaboration with union shop stewards and local management, could involve workers in changing their jobs.

Most of the ideas for change came from Dr. Thorarud, a thin, energetic man who has no patience with people who do not believe that the present industrial system is in serious trouble. Dr. Thorarud, who in 1964 founded the Arbeidspsykologisk Institutt in the suburbs of Oslo, used the findings of other pioneers in work reorganization to develop an approach for Norway.

Dr. Thorarud, a resistance fighter during World War II, where initiative was left to small groups that decided on their own how to function—sought to create the same kind of atmosphere on the shop floor.

"It's amazing what you can do," he said in a recent interview, "if you create a design that allows participation, where you can use modern technology to advantage and use people to optimize work and life."

Vicious Circle

The way most jobs are set up now, he said, establishes a vicious circle in which workers become ever more alienated and frustrated. At the same time, ever-greater centralized planning and control are imposed, which reduce the worker's initiative and lead to further lack of trust.

He emphasized that there was not a single theory or method that can be developed and applied to any given industry. Rather, the approach is one of getting workers interested in making the changes and then having them take over the process and set their own goals.

Dr. Thorarud conceded that to accomplish this was often difficult. At Hunsfos, for example,

workers were broken down into classes that limited each worker to a certain job and a certain area.

There was constant conflict among the workers—for example, among the wheelers, who roll up the paper. A wheeler who got slightly lower pay than another wheeler would not take on any extra tasks, arguing that he got less pay and thus should take no extra responsibility.

Starting in 1968, the plant also began to hire more young people, usually in the less-desirable jobs. The workers often stayed home or left after a short time.

Salve Aas, the personnel manager, recalled that there was little the company could do. Labor was in short supply and Hunsfos could not afford to make radical changes in its physical plant because the costs were high. Instead, management and the union at Hunsfos decided to take part in the national work-improvement experiment.

The idea for this experiment grew out of a meeting in 1962 between the Norwegian Trade Union

worker suspicion and reluctance had to be overcome by the management, the union and the social scientists.

"Workers are skeptical about going to meet new challenges," Mr. Aas recalled, "especially older workers. They know what to have and are afraid of the new."

But after many meetings and assurances that no one would lose pay or his job, about 100 workers in the pulp department became involved.

Workers were trained to learn each job in the department. Their pay was also changed so it was now dependent on how much skill and knowledge they had.

Met Weekly

The workers met weekly with representatives of management who told them how much had to be produced and what the long range goals were. The work group then decided how to rotate in their jobs, set their vacation schedules, arranged for supply materials and oversaw quality. Eventually, they voted to eliminate the foreman.

The system of autonomous work groups was expanded to other departments, and now more than half the plant is run this way.

What are the benefits? Trygvn Jarlsby, the president of the company, said that production had gone up but that it was impossible to say with any certainty what role work changes had played because better equipment had been installed during the experiment.

"But one important benefit," he said, "is that we have achieved some stability in a work force." The turnover in the lower jobs, he estimated, has been halved.

Kaere-Berg Andersen, the chief shop steward, said that "friendship among the operators has been better. They feel more involved now."

One disadvantage, it was noted, was the large amount of time spent keeping the program going. Eivind Lie, vice-president of the company, recalled that in 1970 about 300 meetings had been called to discuss the program.

"You can't keep having 300 meetings on this thing every year," he said.

There has been little progress in the program recently because management has been involved in a major expansion of the company and key officers have not had much time for it.

"We have to admit that this project has been sacrificed," Mr. Jarlsby said. He added, however, that he was determined to keep it going.

Similar problems have developed elsewhere, but Dr. Thorarud and his staff at the institute are not discouraged. Pressure for change in the work place will continue, he said. "People have a high level of material well-being and have higher education," he said, "which means they're unwilling to do Mickey Mouse jobs."



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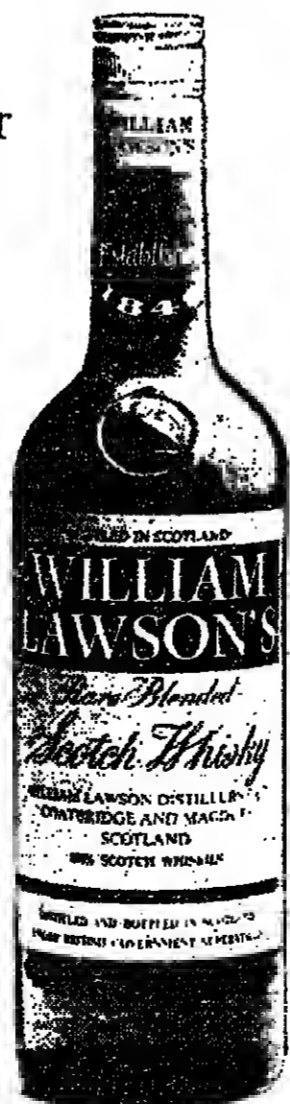
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One Convict's Greatest Fear: Life Outside the Walls

By Andrew H. Malcolm

RT MADISON, Iowa (NYT). —To Robert Ferguson, walls are something special. Walls are strong. Walls are secure. They can be leaned on, scribbled up or ed against. They keep away ies. They make no demands. rgon knows this because as spent almost 39 of his 40 s inside state walls. Once he an orphan. Later he was a nt. Now he is a convict. But he will be free.

id Ferguson is afraid. don't know how to live ide," he says. "My home is e."

here are more Bobby Fergu- than you'd ever care to ve," said a prison official who seen thousands of convicts e and go—and come back.

one knows for sure how y Bobby Ferguson there are many men and women have e to rely on jail and similar e institutions as home, a liar place with familiar faces from world worries like ing food and medical care.

r these people, life's generally pted standards seem reversed, if they lived in front of a r where right was left and was right. To them, prison ns security. Parole is a a. Sleep is a pastime. deuffs are something you r to the shower.

one knows for sure how y convicts like Robert Fergu- actively seek incarceration the security of it all. But no in the business of jailing- js that there are many, ro years ago, the last time oe counted inmates in state local prisons, there were 300. But no one figured how y had been there before.

i federal penal institutions e are oow 23,500 convicts, 69 coot of whom served time re. Generally, they are d to as "hardened crim- " or "habitual offenders." To rowing number of criminolo- s, they are "recidivists," rters seemly immune to abilitation. But there may be pical kind of recidivist: the itutionalized being.

This is the story of one such an and what he faces.

Born in Jail

Ferguson first entered jail when was born. His mother was in Iowa Women's Reformatory, Rockwell City. She was serv- time for an offense long lost a file card somewhere. "I nk her name was Vivian," guson says.

On June 14, 1934, she gave birth a baby now known as Robert y Ferguson. On June 14, 4, she renounced the baby. It ame a ward of the state, and e been ever since.

The child's first "home" was a institution for orphans. ere, the child was cared for adults. Their faces changed th each shift.

Later, the child was sent to oodward State Hospital, an itution for the mentally re- d. Records for that part of rguson's life have been mis- sed. Prison officials do not lieve Ferguson was retarded. i he did learn some of the utions of his only constant mpanion.

With no emotion he recalls his idhood days: "We sat at a table day with our arms folded. you stood up without raising ur hand for permission, some- e hit you."

Sometimes the child would be loped to Eagle Grove, Iowa, for let visits. There, residents lected, an aging couple tried care for the young man. They e dead now.

"Sure, I remember Bobby," said bert Shaw, who is perhaps rguson's best acquaintance on e outside. "We both lived 'n e east side of the tracks, the gh side."

Mr. Shaw grew up to be sheriff Wright County there. Fergu- n grew up.

Cannot Explain

For some reason he cannot ex- in, Ferguson always seems to nder back toward Eagle Grove ing his infrequent times of sedon.

In prison part in a cell of the wa State Penitentiary here, rguson seems cheerful. He is e 6 feet tall, broad-shouldered d balding. He has an average teligence. He can read and e but would rather not. In ndents, he has learned to catch his head with both hands. He lives in Cell D-11. It is eet wide and 8 feet deep with 3-foot ceiling. It is furnished th a stool, toilet, sink, table d bed.

His cell is on the second of ur levels in cavernous Cellhouse . It faces the northeast. ough the bars Ferguson has view of the 4-foot fan that ulates the air for the 57 men used there. Every time each an in maximum security leaves s cell he is stripped and search- d and handcuffed.

To be able to live there, Fergu- n became a habitual criminal. e was picked up by the police e than 18 times, most seri- ly for robbery but never for lence. After many incidents, invited arrest.



Robert Ferguson, No. 101418

As a youth when he outgrew one orphanage, he was sent to another institution and another. He was sent to state hospitals. He was not ill, though, so their help was limited. He became a disciplinary problem. He took to stealing. He was sent to institutions for juvenile delinquents.

Some believe such acts were intended to get individual attention. Others call him incorrigible. "I don't know," says Ferguson, "why not?"

The acts did get him noticed. His adult FBI record begins a few days after his 18th birthday. It starts with a vagrancy charge in Oklahoma City. Over the years it follows his wanderings from Saratoga, Fla., to Vancouver, Wash.

Sometimes he sought out women he had "met" through lonely hearts letter clubs. Sometimes, very briefly, he worked. But mostly his treks were aimless. Always he returned to Iowa. There, to be jailed, he would commit the more serious crimes. He passed bad checks. He stole cars. He "borrowed" cars. He robbed. Typically, as a sentence ended, he would attempt escape. This earned him an extension in prison.

Crime after crime, he worked his way up through the reformatories. There was Anamosa, where he went several times somewhat disappointedly. It is not considered the "Big House."

And there was River View, which is Ferguson's favorite penal institution. Finally, on July 12, 1958, he graduated to the state's toughest prison, the Iowa State Penitentiary. "It's like a high school reunion, to see these cons return," an official said. "They're slapping backs and shaking hands like old times."

There was never any one point at which Ferguson designed his career plans. He was just an institutional way of life that seemed to flow naturally, requiring no decisions.

For his latest conviction, Ferguson held up a service station in western Iowa on Feb. 17, 1969. With his hand in his coat pocket like a gun, he asked the attendant for \$10. Ferguson then said he would be in a nearby restaurant when officials wanted him.

The police found him there. He was eating a big steak dinner. They charged him with stealing several hundred dollars. That was amended later, however. All but \$10 had been found on the gas-line station attendant.

Small Town

Fort Madison is a picturesque Mississippi riverbank town of 14,000, nestled in the southeast corner of Iowa. The little boys still walk to school carrying fishing poles for afternoon fun.

Here, 66 years ago, Walter Sheaffer invented the fountain pen. And here on a hill in 1839, seven years before Iowa became a state, a band of soldiers had a band of prisoners build the first penal institution west of the Mississippi.

It is a 13.5-acre complex of offices, workshops, classrooms, cellblocks and a gift shop, all surrounded by a 40-foot limestone wall that is topped by barbed wire and dotted with remote control TV cameras and red-roofed towers that house the guards and their rifles.

Today, the Iowa State Penitentiary is home for 567 men, including 42 "lifers." Residents range in age from 18 to 80 and their average sentence is 15 years. One man has been here since 1932. Compared with them, Robert Ferguson is a newcomer; he arrived only 16 years ago.

"The easiest way to do time," said Darrell Kerby, one of the institution's professional counselors for convicts, "is to cut your self off absolutely from the outside. The institution becomes your whole world. It provides your shelter, your food, your bed, your clothes, your friends, everything. All you have to do is breathe."

"People like Bob have never had to face any responsibilities," Mr. Kerby continued. "No one teaches them how to work at life

outside. The institution becomes home. It's always here, warm and waiting. And whenever Bob or the others get outside, they want a 'parole' to get back in here."

And so last year, as his current sentence moved into its final few months, Ferguson wrote Gov. Robert Ray of Iowa and pleaded for a life term.

"I was tired of living my life here in installments," Ferguson says. "You get three meals a day here. What the hell else could you want? I wanted to live here permanently." The governor referred the letter to other state authorities.

A few weeks later, Ferguson was paroled.

Transition Eased

To ease the transition outside, the penitentiary released Ferguson, then hired him to do the same conscientious janitorial work he had done as a prisoner. Officials helped him buy clothes and find his first apartment, which was on Avenue G over the Ahlstrand Appliance Store.

"It was scary out there by myself," he said. He did not know how to budget money until pay day. On weekends, he said, there was nothing to do. And at work his friends, the convicts, accused him of being a guard.

So he ran away, a deliberate violation of parole. Then he phoned the prison to announce his whereabouts. Officials wished him good luck. So he stole some money in Des Moines and was returned to jail.

Ferguson's plight has in recent months attracted offers of help. "Fergie likes people to want to help him," an acquaintance said. "The only place they do is in prison."

Responding by mail has cut into Ferguson's daily schedule, which is highlighted by meals. At 6 a.m. breakfast is passed through the bars. Then Ferguson sleeps until lunch. After that, he says, he sometimes sleeps for fun. Or he rolls cigarettes. Or he cleans his cell. Or he writes letters, which he signs "Bob Ferguson No. 101418."

"The trick to doing time," he says, "is not to be bothered by what goes on around you." So at times in the evening he will sleep. Or he may write letters to nonexistent people. And then throw them away.

"That's my life," he said. "I've done that for years. It's natural. I don't know enough about outside except stealing and burning around and I don't like that."

Recently, however, he has acquired two steady correspondents outside. One is a farm couple, Mr. and Mrs. Raymond Meyer of Ottumwa, Iowa. "I think Bob wishes he had a family," said Mrs. Meyer, who describes herself as "sixtyish, about the age Bob's mother would be."

Ferguson's other correspondent is Elizabeth Kinser, a 43-year-old mother of four who lives in Fontana, Calif. Mrs. Kinser, who is seeking her second divorce, recently quit her job as a late-night grocery clerk because she was tired of being robbed regularly.

She and Ferguson exchange long daily letters. They have "golden serious," she says. He has proposed marriage.

In these letters Ferguson has promised both Mrs. Kinser and the Meyers that he will join them upon his release.

Ferguson is now scheduled for release on Feb. 7. The week before then he will be measured for new clothes.

And then on that chilly morning he will be taken from Cell House 20 and searched. He will be taken to the main entrance, past the dining hall, the cement exercise yard, the benches filled with his convict friends, past the sliding sets of steel bars, the uniformed guards, and the metal detector—which have all been home for so long.

When Mr. Kerby was asked if he thought Ferguson would make it this time, his eyes fell to the desk to the Ferguson file No. 101418. It is five inches thick.

"What do you think?" he said.

A Family's Fight to Save Son From the Children of God

By Peter Arnett

BETHEL, Conn. (AP)—A week after Derek Neve abruptly joined a secretive religious sect called the Children of God, his worried parents were startled by the suggestion of a senior Canadian police officer: "If I were you, I'd knock him on the head, bundle him in your car and take him home."

Three years later, they did just that. But even that did not work. In the intervening years, Brenda and David Neve said they used tears, angry words and hours of patient argument to change their son's mind. They flew in an Evangelical preacher from Texas to reason with him. They brought in a Roman Catholic priest who specialized in exorcism.

They said they finally decided to kidnap Derek and to hand him over to a team of professional "deprogrammers" from San Diego.

They failed to do so in four years. Mr. Neve's 25-year-old son was furious. "You've gone too far this time, Dad," his father quoted him as saying after the first few hours of captivity. Ten days later, Derek was back with the Children of God, his parents' expenditure of heavy emotional stress—and \$2,600—all in vain.

The frustration that pushed the Neves toward direct action has gripped thousands of other parents in America. Their sons and daughters have helped swell the ranks of the proliferating religious sects spawned by the hippie

and Jesus movements of the 1960s.

According to a recent report by the New York Attorney General's office, the sect has changed "from a religious hippie-oriented group to a cult subservient to the whims and desires of its leaders."

The report outlined what it called "shocking testimony" of sexual abuse, rape, brainwashing, solitary confinement of recalcitrant proselytes and demands that children kill their parents.

But the report said the attorney general could take no direct action because the Children of God has an "outwardly religious appearance" giving it First Amendment protection.

A leader at the sect's Dallas headquarters, Cornelius Coppi, charged that the attorney general's report relied "on false witnesses to vilify us" and resulted from religious intolerance.

The Neves had never heard of the Children of God when the phone rang at 2 a.m. one day in 1971. It was Derek, their eldest son.

They said he calmly told them: "I have called to say goodbye, you will never see me again. We are going underground because God will destroy America."

That was the first of a series of shocks. And the Neves were ill-prepared. They had raised three children in the Canadian Arctic where Mr. Neve worked as a government administrator after emigrating from England in 1957.

"We prayed together and we

believed in high moral principles," Mr. Neve said. Derek had wanted to be a minister and was ending his second year at the Canadian Bible College at Regina, with a year to go for his doctorate of divinity, when he had his fateful meeting with the Children of God.

Derek and other ministry students had set up a tent at a rock festival at Madoc, north of Toronto, to serve coffee and offer Christian teachings to young visitors. But it was the Children of God disciples who did the converting, Derek's father said.

"From what we can work out, the Children walked into that tent at 10 a.m. and Derek was totally hooked 15 hours later."

The Neves had moved to Connecticut by then. The shock of their son's phone call was not tempered by a letter a few days later explaining: "I am as sure of it as anything I have done. It is radical, but so was Jesus. We are selling out to God. We are the underground church of America."

They drove to his commune at Belleville, Ontario, but were not permitted inside the three-story building. There were guards at the doors and windows. But they returned to Belleville and this time they prevailed upon the chief of police to have Derek picked up and brought to the police station.

His mother recalled: "Immediately we could see that he had changed. His eyes were black and scary, as though hypnotized."

He had nothing but contempt for the established church, for men of God he had previously respected, like Billy Graham. He ridiculed the Bible college.

"We hadn't seen him for just one month. What a transformation."

Increasingly concerned about their son, the Neves called on the Rev. Buddy Hicks, a Texas preacher who had worked with young sect members. A Roman Catholic priest, a specialist in exorcism, also talked with their son. They could do nothing.

So Mr. Neve decided that force was necessary to remove his son from the sect. That meant "deprogramming," a technique requiring that his son be kidnapped and held in seclusion while a team of skilled operators tried to talk him out of his beliefs.

"I was initially opposed to it," Mr. Neve said. He said one reason was that his son had married a girl in the commune and had fathered a child. But Mr. Neve said he was won over when he met a youth who had been successfully "deprogrammed."

The operation was set for Sunday, June 16, of this year. It was Father's Day.

"It was a real cloak-and-dagger business," Mr. Neve recalled. The Neves had assembled a dozen operatives in Toronto, including the leading "deprogrammer" in the United States—Ted Patrick of San Diego.

His sister Wendy was the bait. She arranged to meet her brother

in his commune near Toronto, leave with him in her car, then quickly pull over to the curb.

Two hefty hired hands jumped from the shadows and into the car to hold Derek. Thirty-five miles outside Toronto the group, including escort cars, pulled into a Roman Catholic retreat and the "deprogrammers" went to work.

In a quiet room the questioning began. "You believe Moses Berg is God?" asked Mr. Patrick. "Yes," replied Derek.

"Well, Berg is not God," Mr. Patrick said.

The first session lasted six hours.

Later, she said Mr. Patrick came to her and said: "I think he's ready to break. I want you to put your arms around him when he's breaking."

Not only did her son appear broken, he agreed never to return to the Children of God.

"It was just too wonderful to bear," said his mother, and soon afterward they all left for Connecticut.

But the ordeal was not over. Derek did not settle down in the Neves' white frame ranch-house. He was restless and his parents said they wanted to separate him from his wife "because we know that at night they are talking about the sect, the old days."

They felt they were losing their son and they were right. Ten days after he had gone home to Bethel, Derek left again.

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The Terror Within

While the tension of the tragedy at the Tunis airport increased, and bombs burst in Birmingham pubs, the world was given further bloody examples of the terror that terror holds within itself. For it was Palestinian guerrillas who hijacked the British plane in Dubai and, doubtless, Irish Republican Army adherents who blew up a large number of innocent citizens of Birmingham. But what particular sect of Palestinians killed on the plane? How republican, how Irish, were those who set off the bombs?

That terror breeds terror is well known. The reactions of the Israelis in Beit Shean, when three guerrillas slew and were slain there, shamed some of their own. For the Irish in England's industrial area, the killings in Birmingham mean suspicion and hatred from their neighbors, new and tighter police regulations. What good either could accomplish for, say, a Palestinian worker in the Gaza Strip or a Catholic worker in Ulster, is not even problematical. Both were lessened, both were threatened, by the vile acts committed in their names.

Yassir Arafat would have denied this aspect of terrorism—in fact, did deny it before the United Nations General Assembly. But Arafat himself was confronted with the other side of the terrorist coin when a dissident group, assertedly working toward the same goals for the Palestinian people that Arafat's coalition held up to the world, seized the airliner at Dubai. For this clique was, in effect, working against Arafat's Palestinian Liberation Organization. It was less

interested in calling the world's attention to the plight of fellow Palestinians than in freeing from prison some fellow terrorists.

Arafat knew that this would not only damage the Palestinian cause, but his own version of it. He had won quasi-respectability from the UN and from a number of complacent nations for the kind of terror he had commended. And with that status went a new responsibility, a possibility of moving from shooting down casual strangers to negotiating with their governments. And here were some Palestinians who were not only sending shock waves of horror into those governments, but doing it in spite of Arafat, and to liberate some other murderers whose imprisonment Arafat had condoned.

And this is the key to the immorality of terror. It is in fact the weapon of the irresponsible. Its acts can be committed by a very few; its effects can be very widespread, and there need be no broad base of popular support, no intellectual or physical system of discipline, no loyalty beyond a handful of fanatics. So long as it is considered justifiable by any country or movement, none are safe from it.

There can be no refugees in which any terrorist can find security. If there is to be security anywhere, the reliance on terror by any group imperils that group through the terror within: the assumption by any government, or organization of governments, that terror can be justifiable is the error of Frankenstein. It builds a monster that destroys its maker.

Banking on the Banks

The banking system of the United States is under strain and scrutiny; strain resulting from recent years of overextension, rapid growth and a reach for profits beyond traditional dictates of prudence, scrutiny from federal regulators and specialists in Congress as well as concerned experts inside the industry itself.

Much of the talk in the financial community is in muted tones, for fear of triggering a psychological reaction that is unjustified and would only compound the problems. Public savings are not about to be wiped out in a frenzy of bank failures such as occurred in the 1930s. The chief concern is rather that the government-engineered mechanisms that guard against such financial disasters may be taken too much for granted by aggressive banking institutions.

The proof of success of the banking reforms of the 1930s comes in the fact that the past year has seen the two largest bank failures in American history—Franklin National in New York and U.S. National of San Diego—without loss to depositors or chain reactions among other banks and businesses. This was no small achievement for the federal regulatory system, aided, perhaps, by a massive dose of luck.

It was no less an authority than Arthur Burns, chairman of the Federal Reserve, who flashed a forthright signal to the nation's bankers. In a speech last month, he warned that "some carelessness" had crept into banking practices. Dr. Burns argued that the banking system's strength must rest on the

resources of individual banks, not on the availability of government bailouts.

Over the past decade, some of the country's banks seem to have grown bored with their traditional fiduciary responsibilities, choosing instead the lures of the go-go, never-never land. With innovation and expansion at a premium, banks have become intensely competitive both for deposits and lending opportunities. Since banking profits depend in large part on the volume of loans outstanding, the average ratio of deposits to loans has deteriorated, as has the quality of loan undertakings. Many banks have found themselves dependent on volatile short-term borrowing, to support long-term commitments. Such entrepreneurial practices, along with risky foreign exchange operations and diversified activities of bank holding companies, only increase the banks' vulnerability to managerial error.

Dr. Burns and some of the congressional specialists are looking into ways of tightening up the federal regulatory process, reversing, in effect, the past decade's trend of regulation which was directed more at encouraging and equalizing competition than in protecting the basic soundness of the banking system. But immediate responsibility for protecting bank liquidity and preventing further failures lies inside the banks' boardrooms and managerial hierarchies. The interest of the federal government, and ultimately the taxpayer, is in maintaining a sound banking system, not in assuming the entrepreneurial risks inherent in banking practices aimed at increasing profits.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Silence in Peru

For the second time in four months, Peru's military rulers have resorted to drastic action to silence criticism of their policies. They have closed three magazines, exiled 10 journalists and arrested five leading members of the Lima Bar Association, including its president. For good measure, they have ousted 137 American Peace Corps volunteers, who had been working mostly in forestry, agriculture and education.

The measures against the magazines, writers and lawyers were provoked by their criticism of economic policy and their publishing of a fact embarrassing to the regime about the multimillion-dollar contract recently signed with Japanese firms for the building of an oil pipeline: it contains an arbitration clause under which disputes not foreseen in its text would have to be settled by a third party.

Until now, the military leaders have rejected arbitration as an infringement of sovereignty; and their constitution makes all business operating in the country subject only to Peruvian law. The bar leaders thus contended that the arbitration provision

made the Japanese contract "null and void." For the regime and its lackeys in the daily newspapers seized by the government last July, these remarks and other criticism added up to "a sinister plot of a counter-revolution that is now under way . . ."

This irrational reaction was similar to the earlier persecution of a weekly magazine editor for pointing out that in an agreement with the United States last February, the government had dropped claims for hundreds of millions of dollars in back taxes from the nationalized International Petroleum Co. Ironically, that editor, Enrique Zileri, is now the only independent journalistic voice remaining in Peru; but he is in jeopardy because his fate depends on his appeal from a year's prison sentence.

Mr. Zileri had been in trouble earlier for warning that sycophants and Communists were trying to push President Velasco toward "a personal dictatorship, ironhanded and absolute." With its latest actions, the Peruvian regime seems bent on making a prophet, as well as a martyr, out of Enrique Zileri.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

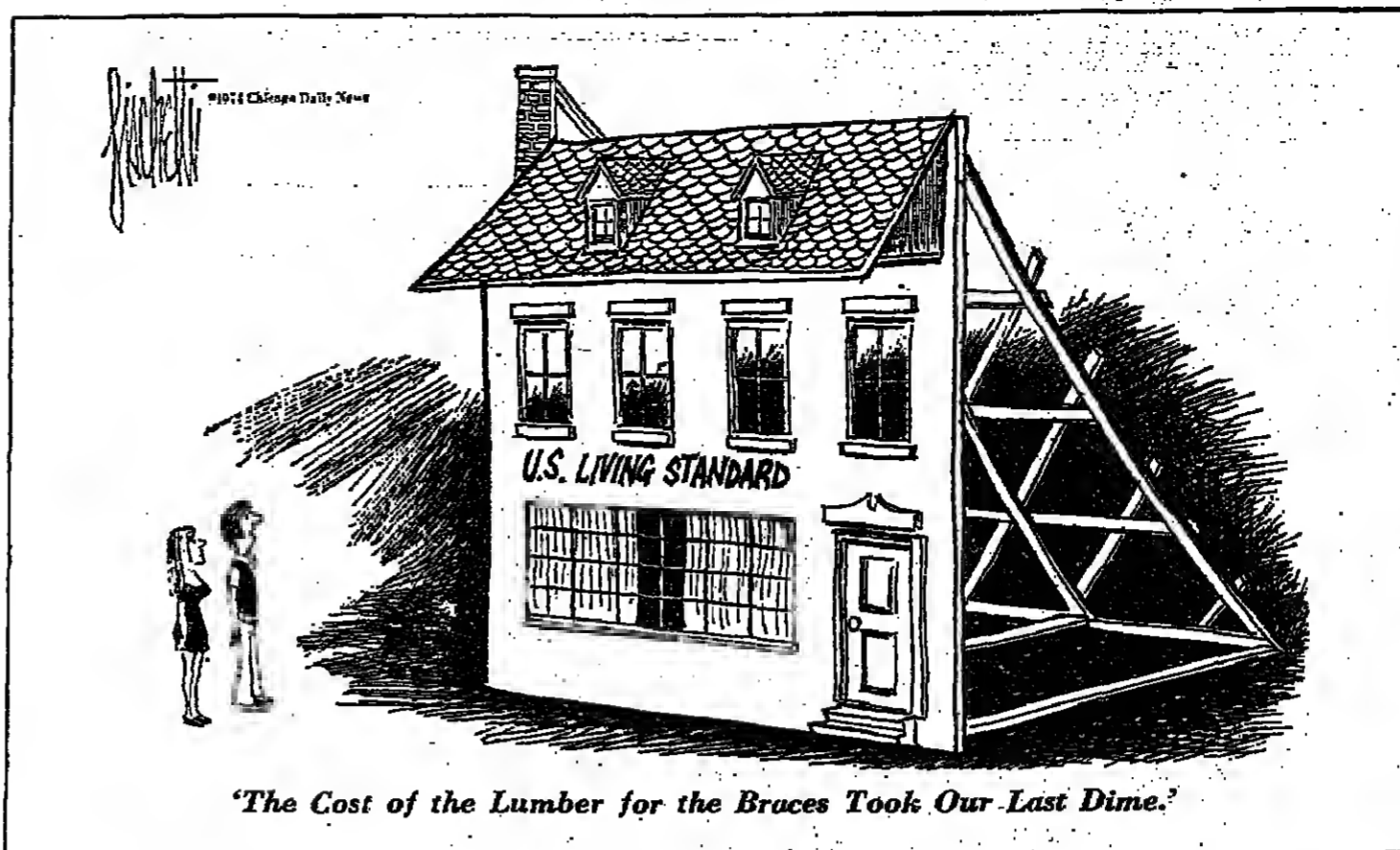
November 25, 1899

PRETORIA—Through the courtesy of the authorities, in the Foreign Affairs Department and the War Department, contact has been made with Mr. Winston Churchill, who is confined in the state school with other British officers who are prisoners here. Mr. Churchill, beyond a slight bullet wound in his right hand, is well and hearty though naturally chafing at his enforced idleness.

Fifty Years Ago

November 25, 1924

NEW YORK—Today opened the fourth week of the sensational bull stock campaign here. Trading was enormous, 35 issues advancing to new high levels, and the increases totaling 1,946,000. Tales of huge fortunes being made are going around all over the city. One story said that an unnamed woman film star cleared over \$50,000 on American Can in one day.



A Bleak Thanksgiving in Washington

By James Reston

WASHINGTON—The latest Thanksgiving Day bulletin from the economic front is that over 200,000 auto workers will be out of jobs next month and that the unemployment total in the nation will be over 6 million or 7 per cent of the workforce next year.

The capital is being battered by statistics. More than a quarter of the auto industry's 700,000 workers will be on temporary or indefinite layoffs in December. Chrysler Corp. will almost be shut down until Christmas. Big steel is beginning to add to the layoffs, and the mayor of New York cuts 1,510 employees and announces "the toughest austerity program" since the economic depression of the 1930s.

What to do? "Do without," says President Ford. "Buy cars," says Leonard Woodcock, president of the United Auto Workers, announcing a newspaper advertising campaign to stimulate sales. "Be careful," says Business Week magazine, adding some more alarming statistics.

The U.S. economy already stands atop "a mountain of debt—\$2.5 trillion high," the magazine warns. "11 trillion in corporate debt; \$800 billion in mortgage debt; \$500 billion in U.S. government debt; \$300 billion in state and local government debt; and \$200 billion in consumer debt."

This would be an "awesome burden of debt," Business Week adds, "even if the world economic climate were perfect," but the world is "ravaged by inflation, threatened with economic depression, torn apart by the massive redistribution of wealth that has accompanied the soaring price of oil . . . and there are signs of tension everywhere: corporate debt-equity ratios and bank loans-deposit ratios way out of line; consumer installment-debt repayment taking a record share of disposable income; the huge real estate market in desperate trouble . . . Never has the Debt Economy seemed more vulnerable."

Capital Depressed

But it is not merely the statistics that are troubling Washington. The statistics only destroy the illusion that everybody is going to live better and better year after year in America, and the destruction of this illusion is not a bad thing. The capital is depressed, not so much by the facts, but by the feeling that nobody here is really dealing with the facts in the order of their importance.

The President is away, reassuring the Japanese and the South Koreans, and getting acquainted with the Russians at Vladivostok, all useful exercises, and good television. But it is interesting that even the first American President's visit to Japan, and his first summit meeting with Premier Pompidou in the Soviet Union had to take second place in the newspapers and on the TV

network news reports to the economic and unemployment figures from Detroit.

The Congress is just as remote from the central questions of the nation. It is preoccupied, not with the economy, or the organization of the new Ford administration, or the alarming developments in the Middle East, but with Nelson Rockefeller's money, taxes, political publishing ventures, Arthur Goldberg, Walter Leaky, and also with Felix Mondale, the senator from Minnesota, who pulled out of the 1976 presidential race—all this and other secondary considerations.

The nation is in trouble now and is looking for a lead, but isn't getting it. It is just as strong as it ever was, despite the stock market—probably stronger—but it is nervous. It is nervous and depressed because it has been living an illusion, and is now magnifying its losses because it inflated its gains and dreams.

This is the main thing before Ford when he comes back from the Soviet Union. His first priorities are at home and not abroad.

He has a really serious crisis in the nation that can be solved only by a fifth Arab-Israeli war. And he has fundamental problems with the Soviet Union on the control of strategic arms, but he is not likely to be able to deal with these things unless he has stability at home and unity among the Atlantic nations and Japan.

There is no problem in the world that can be solved unless the economic, political and military problems of North America, Europe and Japan are brought together in a common policy, and the first requirement of this is a resolution of the economic crisis in the United States.

The last 10 years have been a period of profound political and spiritual bewilderment in America. During this time, our political leaders have led us to believe that it was our destiny to get more prosperity and more peace, more affluence, more cars and more "things," but if we have anything to be thankful for now, it is that the brutal facts are now destroying these illusions.

From Vietnam to Watergate, the nation has been on a binge, and is now suffering the consequences. Its money is inflated because its expectations were inflated, and whatever the politicians say in Washington, it is not likely to go back to the wasteful affluence of the 1960s.

"What is it that has shaken the nerves of so many?" Walker Lippmann asked during the other great economic crisis of the 1930s. "It is the doubt whether there exists among the people that trust in each other which is the first condition of intelligent leadership. That is the root of the matter. The particular projects which we debate so angrily are not so important. The fate of the nation does not hang upon any of them, but upon the power of the people to remain united for purposes which they respect upon their capacity to have faith in themselves and in their objectives. It is not the facts of the crisis which we have to fear. They can be endured and dealt with. It is demoralization alone that is dangerous."

Neither Garbage nor Salad

By C.L. Sulzberger

PARIS.—Whenever things go really wrong in France there is a stink of garbage in the streets of Paris because, as usual, the unfortunates who earn their keep by its removal are understandably among the first to join a strike wave. There has been a strike wave, but it is ending. The garbage has been cleared away by the army—also as usual—and the Giscard d'Estaing government has survived its first crucial test without the President himself being forced to take exceptional measures.

Thus, although there has been some of the talk that accompanied the fall of the Fourth Republic in 1958 and the unrest in 1968, nothing approaching violent crisis developed. The students never threw their mass support behind the Communist and Socialist-led workers' perhaps unconsciously reverting themselves for the latter's ill-fated backing six years ago when youth rose up in arms. And there was never any need to call out the "salad baskets" (what the French call black marins), loaded with armed gendarmes, and a familiar sight when serious trouble is averted.

There are in France the same comprehensible labor complaints that exist elsewhere throughout an inflation-ridden Europe, as it sinks into a slump. But the promise of a leftist-inspired political action and rightist reaction has evaporated for the present. The Minister Pompidou raised Communist backbones by his reference to their "fascist methods," but then the Communists

were already engaged in bickering with their Socialist allies. The unresolved argument bequeathed by 1969 between those Frenchmen who accepted the revolution and those who didn't think it went far enough hasn't advanced toward settlement. It never even intruded this time around.

Nevertheless, inflation, stagnation, unemployment and political anxiety corrode Western Europe, Japan and the United States. The Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development reports this area has attained the undesired level of zero economic growth.

Sen. Walter Mondale, recently visiting Moscow, hopes Russia might try to take advantage of the West's economic and political disarray although why not I cannot imagine. If it could, the West would play the same game in reverse.

Certainly the huge U.S. production machine is in slow gear with output diminishing and foreign trade sagging. Nobody—not even President Ford—knew himself any more that there is no American "recession." And the echoes abroad are manifest. Japan's former trade and industry minister Yamashita recently warned "we are indeed facing a depression."

Britain is in dreadful shape, like a vast, sagging jellyfish on the beach. Its business world is gloomier than at any time for over 40 years. Even in West Germany, still dynamic and rich, bankruptcies rise steadily.

Everywhere in Europe, foreign

workers are being sent back home to make jobs available for local nationals. The returning emigrants obviously bring with them unemployment pressures in lands they can least withstand them—like Yugoslavia, Turkey, Algeria or Spain.

Italian Woes

Italy, under a pathetic minority government, wobbles through a jungle of unchecked inflation, unemployment, falling production and a terrifying crime wave. The only boom "industry" is kidnapping the rich.

France, thought to have Europe's best balanced economy until the oil crisis exposed its shortage in energy resources, has been suffering from a revolving strikes which have been reviving the economy despite Giscard's first-round victory.

A nasty whiff of politics mixes in with workers' economic complaints, and there have been hints of sabotage—arson in mail distribution services and destruction of telephone cables. The left still privately whistles about overthrowing the Giscard regime.

Everywhere NATO is weaker than it ought to be, both materially and spiritually. Inflation and oil are splitting Europe and the transatlantic connection. Meanwhile, an ugly political effervescence is evident in many corners. Portugal limps from crisis to crisis, nervously eyed by neighboring Spain. Non-NATO Japan prepares to handle an Oriental Watergate. Italy watches for another plot to seize power, having already uncovered three. Nevertheless, the worst has so far been avoided.

France has now demonstrably survived a dress-rehearsal general strike that failed. Moreover, France remains a symbol for all Europe, and has shown that its government could keep the salad baskets in their garages while cleaning up the garbage.

West, one may conclude, is still demonstrating more toughness than that with which it has recently been credited by either its Marxist critics or its own Jeremiahs.

The Plight Of Christians In Russia

By William Buckley Jr.

NEW YORK—Do you read the London Times? (Neither do I, but someone sent me a copy. Unless it happens that you do, you are probably not aware of recent communication from Dr. Andrei Sakharov, the famous Russian dissident physicist, Dr. Sakharov's latest act of valor has been to protest, along with three colleagues in the Soviet human rights movement, a recent act of oppression by the Soviet Union. The appeal tells us that

Mr. Vins will be tried in his home city of Kiev under Article 209-1 of the Ukrainian Criminal Code. This article penalizes the infringement of citizens' rights of the pretext of conducting religious rites. Apparently Soviet authorities have relied more and more on this particular article, because it provides for a longer prison sentence—10 years plus exile—than other articles commonly applied to believers. It appears that in fact, Mr. Vins is being charged with "living on the means" of believers and, in this way, is infringing their material rights. But, the appeal points out, "it is obvious and well known that the church puts no compulsion on believers to contribute money."

"And second," Dr. Sakharov continues, "how can the authorities make such charges when, in their devotion to God, believers are fined thousands of rubles, all their religious literature is confiscated and destroyed during hundreds of house searches, musical instruments are destroyed, prayer houses are razed, parents have their children removed from them, and the road to any education beyond secondary school is barred to young believers?"

And, "how can the authorities make such charges when, in their devotion to God, believers are fined thousands of rubles, all their religious literature is confiscated and destroyed during hundreds of house searches, musical instruments are destroyed, prayer houses are razed, parents have their children removed from them, and the road to any education beyond secondary school is barred to young believers?"

Extraordinary

Now there are several extraordinary things here. Not just persecution of yet another Christian—that is a staple of Communist oppression in the Soviet Union. It is remarkable that Dr. Sakharov, himself an atheist, should bestir himself—shouting the freedom of religion—conscience even of those who disagree with him. Extraordinary and noble.

Dr. Sakharov's appeal was addressed to the World Council of Churches. What is remarkable about it is that the persecution of Georgy Vins, and of his fellow Christians, causes not a ripple in the Christian world. If I were a Christian living in the Soviet Union, I would address my appeal not to Christian authorities outside the Iron Curtain, but to Jewish groups. It is they and only they who have the conscience left.

Protest. The Palestinian Liberation Organization has probably tortured and murdered a few hundred people in the past 20 years, in protest against their spokesmen being invited to the United Nations, organized Jewish groups mounted the most impressive meeting in recent New York history.

Only a few weeks ago, Sen. Henry Jackson's protest against Soviet restrictions on Jewish emigration finally cracked the impasse; and for the first time we can remember, we faced down the Soviet Union, which has promised to swell the ranks of the I really do not think it has occurred to Sen. Jackson to introduce complementary legislation denying favorable economic treatment to the Soviet Union unless it grants religious liberty to Georgy Vins.

Of course, it is only a symbol as Dr. Sakharov's protest shows. The World Council of Churches, I really do not think it has occurred to Sen. Jackson to introduce complementary legislation denying favorable economic treatment to the Soviet Union unless it grants religious liberty to Georgy Vins.

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NFL Jets Surprise Dolphins, Redskins Rout Eagles

NEW YORK, Nov. 24 (UPI)—Namath fired a 45-yard touchdown pass to tight end Earl Carter with 5:05 remaining today to give the New York Jets a stunning 17-4 upset over the mistake-prone Miami Dolphins.

Namath's touchdown pass came 1:38 after Bob Griese had Miami ahead, 14-10, with a yard swing pass to Jim Kiick.

Interference penalty gave Miami's Tim Foley possession on the Dolphins' 45 and on the first play Miami fired to Carter over the end and he raced to the end

some untouched for the winning score.

Namath threw three yards to Carter in the second period to give the Jets a 7-0 halftime lead and Griese tied the score with a six-yard scramble early in the third period. Rookie Pat Leahy gave New York a 10-7 lead early in the fourth period with a 34-yard field goal before flanker Nat Moore threw 31 yards to Paul Warfield at the Jets' six and Griese put Miami ahead four plays later.

The Jets' defense played its best half of the season in the first two periods, holding Miami to just

60 yards and two blown scoring opportunities prevented New York from breaking the game open.

Redskins 23, Eagles 7

At Washington, rookie Larry Jones returned a kickoff for a record-setting 102-yard touchdown to nail down a 25-7 victory for the Redskins over Philadelphia.

The victory gave the Redskins an 8-3 record and kept them in command for a bid for a Super Bowl playoff spot, at least two games ahead of their nearest wild-card rival.

It also extended Philadelphia's

losing streak to six games and marked the 15th straight time the Redskins have met the Eagles without a loss.

Jones' electrifying run came on the closing play of the third period after Roman Gabriel had passed the Eagles into contention with a three-yard touchdown throw to Harold Carmichael, whittling Washington's lead to 13-7.

Jones, a former Northeast Missouri State sprint star, fielded the ensuing kickoff two yards deep in the end zone, followed the wedge up the right sideline

and broke clear for the touchdown. It was the longest kickoff return in Redskins' history.

Bills 15, Browns 16

At Cleveland, O.J. Simpson ran 41 yards for one touchdown and set up two field goals with his running, leading Buffalo to a 15-10 victory over the Browns.

Simpson, with his fourth 100-yard game of the year, finished with 115 yards in 22 carries, leaving him 83 yards short of the 1,000-yard mark for this season. The Bills improved their record to 6-3 and the Browns slipped to 3-6 as the Bills regained a tie

with Miami, who lost to the Jets, for the lead in the AFC East.

Cards 23, Giants 21

At New Haven, Conn., Jim Bakken kicked his third field goal of the game, a 36-yarder with three seconds to go, giving St. Louis a 23-21 victory over the New York Giants and virtually assuring the Cardinals of a spot in the playoffs for the first time since 1948.

The Cardinals, whose 9-2 record is the best in the NFC, rallied from behind twice in the second half, the last time after Craig Morton's 17-yard pass to Walker Gillette put New York in front 21-20 with 1:16 left.

Hurdles Seales, a little used cornerback, returned the ensuing short kickoff 24 yards to the New York 46 and then St. Louis moved 23 yards, most of it on Jim Hart's passes, before Bakken's winning field goal.

Bengals 33, Chiefs 6

At Cincinnati, Ken Anderson passed for four touchdowns and tied two team records, leading the Bengals to a 33-6 rout of Kansas City.

Anderson's four TD passes tied the Cincinnati single-game mark set in 1969 by Greg Cook, and Anderson also increased his season total to 18, tying his own club record of last year.

Lions 34, Bears 17

At Detroit, Dick Jauron set up two touchdowns with long punt returns and Detroit piled up its most points this season in a 34-17 victory over Chicago.

The Lions' sixth victory in seven games was costly as they lost starting quarterback Bill Musgrave to the rest of the season with a shoulder separation. Musgrave, who finished the season with 1,574 passing yards, will undergo surgery tomorrow.

Cowboys 10, Oilers 0

At Houston, tackles Harvey Martin and Ed (Too Tall) Jones led a hard charging Dallas defense which sacked Dan Pastorini seven times and limited the Oilers to 31 offensive yards for a 10-0 Cowboys' victory.

Dallas, 6-5, kept alive its slim hopes of a ninth straight playoff appearance and derailed all such post-season hopes for Houston, 5-6.

Credit the Cowboy defense. Martin, Jones, Bill Gregory, Jethro Pugh and Pat Tommy rocked Pastorini for 75 yards in losses and finally forced him from the game late in the third quarter. The secondary allowed Oiler receivers 13 catches for 55 yards and intercepted substitute quarterback Lynn Dickey once.

Packers 34, Chargers 0

At Green Bay, Wis., the Packers turned San Diego mistakes into 17 points and John Hadji's passing carried the Packers to the rest of the way in a 34-0 triumph, their first shutout of the year.

Hadji completed 14 of 22 passes for 157 yards, including a 24-yard touchdown strike to MacArthur Lane, as the Packers ran up their highest point total since November, 1972.

The Chargers moved the ball well after taking the opening kickoff—to the Packers 35, their deepest penetration until late in the final period—but Clarence Williams picked off a Dan Fouts pass to stifle the drive.

Patriots 27, Colts 17

At Baltimore, Jim Plunkett passed to a linebacker-turned-pass-receiver for one touchdown and plunged for a second to lead New England to a 27-17 victory over the Colts and keep alive their flickering hopes for a playoff berth.

Ending a three-game losing streak, the injury-plagued Patriots took advantage of two big breaks after a scoreless first period to saddle Baltimore with its ninth loss against two victories.

Kansas 33, Colorado 19

At Manhattan, Kan., Kansas State—blending the passing of quarterback Steve Grogan and the running of newcomers Kevin Cox and Jim Couch—closed a frustrating season on a rousing note, whipping favored Colorado, 33-19.

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Yale's Gary Fencik (left) catches pass as Harvard's Tom Joyce tries to break up play at Cambridge, Mass.

Harvard Upsets Yale To Tie for Ivy Crown

By William N. Wallace

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Nov. 24 (UPI)—They have been playing football at Harvard for 100 years, but no victory of the past century could have come with greater drama than the Crimson's stunning 21-16 triumph over Yale yesterday in the last 15 seconds of the first contest between these great rivals.

A touchdown by Mike Holt, the quarterback, at 14:46 of the final quarter brought about the upset that crushed the Elis, who had been undefeated. Holt ran a sweep to his left and dove over the goal line on a play that began on Yale's one-foot line. It culminated a 90-yard drive by the Crimson.

The result brought about a tie for the Ivy League championship between the two teams. Yale had beaten eight rivals and thought it was going to clinch its first undefeated, untied season in 14 years.

The outcome recalled a similar disaster for the Elis six years ago when they were tied, 29-29, by Harvard in the final minute and lost an unbeaten and untied season.

Yale, struggling all afternoon, had gone ahead 13-0 in the second period. Harvard then scored twice in that quarter to lead, 14-13, at halftime. A 39-yard field goal by Yale's Randy Carter in the fourth period put the Elis ahead, 16-14, and it looked like they would hold on for the victory.

2 Big Plays

But with five minutes left to play, Holt went to work. There were two big plays in the final drive, the first being a 33-yard pass from Holt to halfback Steve Dart, which carried down to the Yale 42.

The Crimson kept moving and reached the Yale 13 with third and four yards needed for another first down. Here Holt handed off to his fullback, Neal Miller, who ran up the middle for 11 yards to Yale 1. It was a surprise because Yale's strong defense, which had led the nation in giving up fewest points per game, 5.7, had contained Harvard running and shut off the inside.

On second down, Holt, whose passing had been devastating all afternoon, faked another aerial and sprinted to his left side and over the goal line. Alky Tsiolos kicked a point after touchdown and it was all over for the Elis.

A fumble by Holt, one of two that he lost, set up the Elis on the Harvard 36 for their first touchdown, scored by Rudy Green from the 1.

Run From 5

Yale had one clean touchdown drive, 66 yards in three plays in the second quarter. 43 of the yards coming on a pass from Tommy Doyle to Gary Fencik. Green made that score on a run from the 5. Fencik, a wide receiver, was outstanding, catching 11 of Doyle's 16 completions for 197 yards.

Another Harvard mistake almost cost the Crimson the game. Pat McNally, the outstanding receiver and punter, was unable to get a punt off after a bad pass from center, and Yale took over at Harvard's 15. A penalty set the Elis back, but Carter then kicked his field goal at 2:55 of the final quarter for the 16-14 lead.

Harvard's two scores came quickly in the second period and Holt's passing skills were responsible. The drives covered 56 and 76 yards, mostly in the air with Holt passing to McNally, Pete Curtum and John Curry. The two scores were on passes. Holt to McNally for two yards and Holt to Curtum for one. McNally caught six passes and so did Curtum, as Holt completed 19 of 32 attempts for 212 yards.

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Ohio State Edges Michigan by 2 Points on 4 Field Goals

Will Play in Rose Bowl

By Gordon S. White Jr.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Nov. 24 (UPI)—Ohio State failed to score a touchdown against Michigan yesterday but won the game of the season when Tom Klaban kicked four field goals to beat the Wolverines, 10-8.

Following a secret vote by Big-10 Conference directors today, the state was selected to represent the Big-10 in the Rose Bowl. It will be an unprecedented third straight appearance for the Buckeyes in the New Year's Day game. They will face the University of Southern California.

Because coach Woody Hayes' Buckeyes won, the 10 conference athletic directors had to meet in Ithaca to vote on whether Ohio State or Michigan will go to the Rose Bowl. The fact that the vote was by only two points and the fact that the Buckeyes overcame the Michigan goal could have played a part in the decision. Ohio State needs support from six of the 10 athletic directors. If the two schools each had five supporters, Michigan would have gone to the Rose Bowl. Ohio State represented the conference last year.

The big game resembled one of those professional struggles that the NFL has so often when, after Michigan scored a touchdown on opening drive, the two college teams slugged it out and let their placement kickers settle the tie. What it amounted to was a slugfest, a junior from Cincinnati, proved to be a better lead-goal kicker than Lantry, a senior from Oxford, Mich.

Missed 3 Attempts

Lantry booted a 37-yard field goal with five minutes to go in the first quarter, giving the Wolverines a 10-0 lead. But the left-footed kicker missed three other lead-goal attempts—31, 58 and he last of 33 yards.

Klaban booted three field goals in the second period of 47, 25 and 3 yards, tying a Buckeye record of three field goals in a half, then the placement specialist hit a 10-0 winner—a 45-yard goal at 5:11 of the third quarter.

Michigan, one of four remaining major college teams to be undefeated and untied before yesterday, finished the regular season with a 10-1 won-lost mark. Ohio State, which was upset by Michigan State two weeks ago, finished with a similar mark of 9-1.

This game never produced the spectacular ground thrusters expected of both teams. This may be largely because the two defenses took control, particularly in the second half.

Archie Griffin, Ohio State's star tailback, picked up 111 yards, 25 carries to increase his national collegiate record, in which he has picked up over 100 yards in 22 straight games. But Michigan's tailback, Gordon Bell, just won't match Griffin in effort, also carrying 25 times and picking up 108 yards.

The two junior runners symbolized the equal strengths of the two offenses, which finished the day in a dead heat for team-leading yardage at 195 each and are on a par in passing; Ohio State had 58 yards in the air and Michigan 58. But the most notable similarity of their passing games was that neither was effective when it counted most.

The Real Heroes

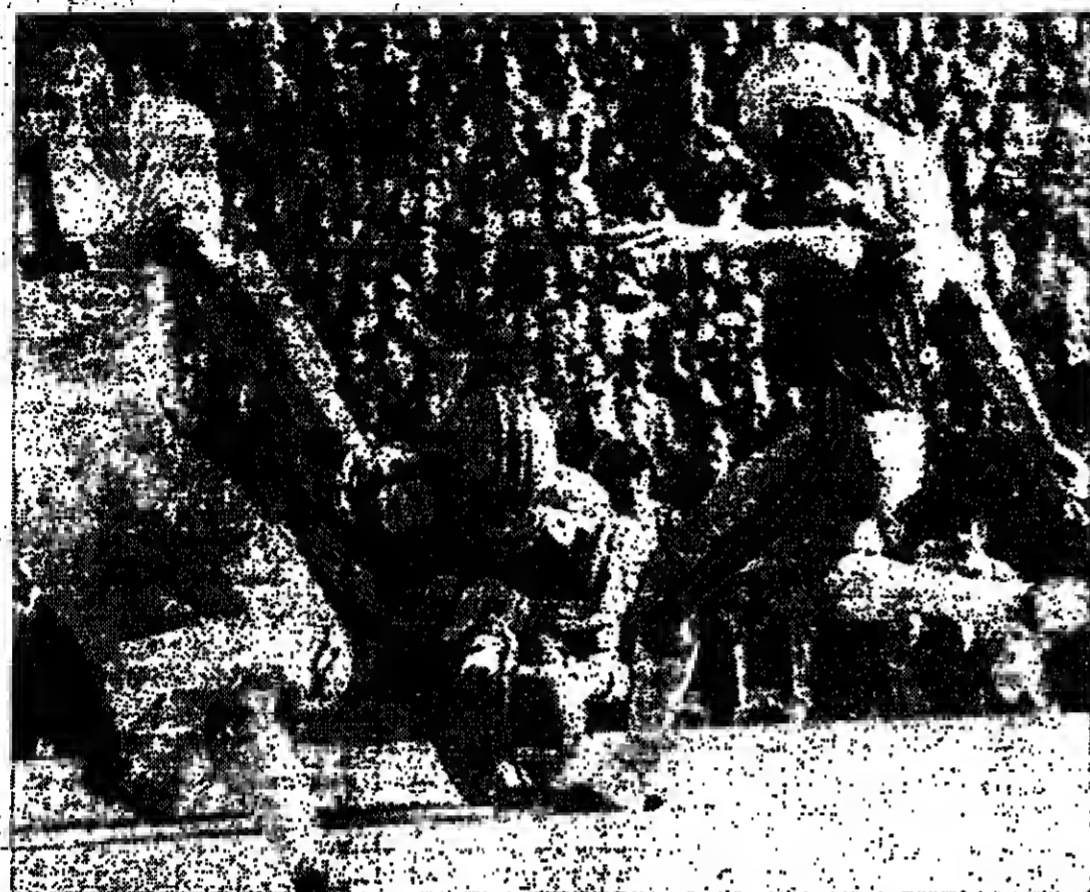
Two of the real heroes of the contest were Ohio State's Pete Winkler, a huge, quick defensive tackle, and Michigan's Jeff Perlinger, an equally huge and able defensive tackle. Perlinger was obviously assigned to Griffin and he stuck to coach O. Schmeckbecker's orders and kept down the running star many times at the line of scrimmage, sometimes even from behind.

Griffin's biggest single gain was a 18-yard thrust early in the first period. The fact that he and other Ohio State runners never scored assists to the fine defenses is proof for the Wolverines.

Cusick destroyed some of the best laid plans of the Wolverines in several key third-down plays when Dennis Franklin, the Michigan quarterback, had to pass.

U.S. Ties Baseball Series

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla., Nov. 24 (AP)—The United States won the world amateur baseball playoff series yesterday at St. Petersburg, defeating Nicaragua, 4-3.



Ohio State's Tom Klaban (right) prepares to kick his third of four

